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Poetry and Miscellany.

FRIENDS.

BY FRANCES BROWN.

Like pillars tall and brown,
The old trees stood, and the leaves of June
Were dark above, as we four, at noon,
On their mossy roots sat down
Where woodlarks sang, and our talk was free,
As talk in the forest's heart should be,
Though of different moods and years were we.

Perchance old memories came
Through the silent shades and the breezeless day
That glorious then on the woodlands lay,
For all our thoughts and theme
Were friends; but each in that forest dell
Had a tale of his own heart's trust to tell,
And some were there who had loved well.

One said—"I will have friends,
For my home is rich in kindred now,
And they call me blithe of heart and brow
While favoring fortune lends
Her sunny smiles to yo uth's glad cheer,
And I know that such to men are dear,
For their love still flows where its course is clear."

"I have had friends," said one,
"But time tried some, and Fortune more,
And they that stood when the storm was sore
Fell off before the sun:
Yet some on my faith had a firmer hold—
The young, but now they are far and old—
Brave hearts, but their place is low and cold."

Then musingly one said,
"I had a friend—'twas a strange mistake
In a poor false world like this to make—
And how our friendship sped,
It matters not, but my days are done,
And weary the warning years have grown,
Since the vanity of that trust was known."

And one spake low but clear,
"I have a friend, though there long hath been
Much cause for doubt and change between;
Yet I will not stray or fear,
For the sowers' toils have a time of sheaves,
And the love in a heart yet not believes
Hath as sure return as the stars and leaves."

So freely spake each heart,
In its native tongue, the wisdom taught,
At times won from school of life and thought,
Wherein men learn apart:
And which came nearest to the way
Of the strong old truth, the sages say,
If they e'er take note of a minstrel's lay.

HENRY LISLE;

A STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

BY G. P. R. JAMES.

It was late on the night of an early day in spring—perhaps about two hours past midnight—and yet the inhabitants of a small lonely dwelling on the edge of a large piece of common ground, lying about ten miles from Farringdon House, were all awake and up, and, with anxious eyes, gazing from the small, long windows upon the black darkness that hung over the world. A single candle stood upon a plain oaken table in the midst of the room, by the light of which might be seen at top of the windows, a small, finely formed female figure, which still preserved all the lines of exquisite beauty, though a certain degree of stiffness, corresponding well with some deep wrinkles on the cheek, and with the white line that was braided from the forehead, spoke the passing of many years under the petrifying power of time since that form had been in its prime, and that beauty, which still lingered, had known its first expansion. Leaning over her shoulder was a second figure so like the first—but with every grace which time had nipped in the other, just blown; with the cheek unwithered and the brow unscared—that it seemed a living picture of what the other had been some twenty years before—a portrait in the family picture gallery, where human loveliness may see and moralize on all the graces that the eternal reaper has gathered as he flew.

At the second window was a somewhat untidy maid servant, contrasting strongly in her slatterly disarray, with the plain neatness which decked the two other figures, whose garb I shall not pause to describe; let it suffice that it was of white, and fashioned in the mode of the time; A. D. 161—, though either poverty, simplicity of taste, or deference to the puritanical mania of the day, had deprived it of every extraneous ornament.

The night upon which the whole party looked out was dark and sad; for the moon had gone down, and the clouds overhead, though not particular heavy, were quite sufficiently so to hide every star, and cast a deep gray shadow over the wide extent of undulating moorland, which, in the day time, stretched away for many a mile within view. A few faint streaks of pale light upon the sky separated the darkness of the heavens from the darkness of the earth, and marked where the prospect ended; and thitherward were turned the eyes of all, watching, with straining and anxious gaze, a particular point on the dim horizon, where, every now and then, bright red flashes, sudden and sharp, but circumscribed and momentary, broke upon the night, followed by a distant report as quick and transitory.

No one spoke while those flashes continued; but the silence itself seemed to show the intense anxiety which was felt, by the tenants of that chamber, in regard to the events of which they obtain so dim and unsatisfactory a view. At the end of five minutes, however, the sudden bursts of light entirely ceased; the reports were no longer heard; and the elder of the two ladies, turning away from the window, said in a low voice, "it is over; God's will is wrought by this time!"

The younger said nothing; but, clasping her fair hands together, raised her eyes toward the dark heavens, while her full sweet lips moved silently, offering up a petition to that never closed ear which hears the still voice of the heart's thoughts as plainly as the loudest-tongued appeal.

In a moment after, the clattering sound of horses' feet was heard coming quickly down the road. At first it was very faint and distant—the dull, heavy tramp of several fleet steeds galloping over moist ground; but soon it came nearer and nearer—left the turf of the common—clanged over the firm and stony road—came close to the house—passed it—and died away in the distance.

"They are flying!" said the younger lady, "Oh my mother, they are flying! Surely some of the dark powers of the air must assist those blood-thirsty fanatics.—They are flying; do you not hear the horses galloping on!"

"Nay, nay, Margaret," replied the other, "it may be the roundheads who fly. Though Goring and his cavaliers marched by there, we cannot tell what way the struggle may have turned, or on what side he attacked the rebels. So it may well be the traitors that fly themselves. But look out, look out; your eyes are younger than mine, and less dimmed with tears; perchance you may catch a passing glimpse that will give us good news."

The younger lady pressed her eyes close to the window: and though, by this time, the first party of fugitives had passed the house, yet the distant sound of others coming nigh met her ear; and she continued to gaze upon the faint line of the road to the spot where the mellow glare of the gravel, which distinguished it from the ground about it, was lost in the general darkness of the common. At length three dark figures came forward with tremendous speed; at first so near together, and so hidden by the night, that she could hardly distinguish them from each other; but gradually the forms became more and more clear, and, as they darted past the house, she exclaimed in a glad tone: "They are the rebels, they are the rebels flying for life! I see their great boots, and their manes without crest or plume!"

"But they may be pursuing those who went before," said her mother, with a less elated tone, "they may be the followers, and not the flyers, Margaret."

"No, no, they are flying in good sooth!" replied the young lady, "for ever and anon they turn their heads to look behind, and still urge their horses faster at each look. But they are gone! And now pray God that victory may not cost us dear! I wish that my brother were come back, and Henry Lisle."

"Fie, Margaret, fie!" said her mother, "give God undivided thanks; for if my son and your lover be both left upon the field of battle, we ought still to feel that their lives were well bestowed to win a victory for their royal master."

Margaret covered her eyes with her hands, but made no answer, and in a moment after, fresh coming sounds called her again to the window. It was a single horseman who now approached; and though he rode at full speed, with his head somewhat bent over the saddle, yet he continued his course steadily, and neither turned his look to the right or left. As he approached the house, his horse started suddenly from some object left by the roadside plunged, and fell; and the rider, cast with frightful violence from his seat, was thrown on his head upon the ground. A deep groan was, at first, the only sound; but the moment after, the horse, which had borne him, starting up, approached close to the body of its master, and, putting his head to where he lay, in a long, wild neigh, seemed at once to express its sorrow and to claim assistance.

"If it be Essex or Manchester, Fairfax or Cromwell, we must render him aid, Margaret," said the mother: "never must it be said that friend or enemy needed help from my door and did not meet it. Call up the hind's boy Bridgett; open the door and bring in yon fallen man."

Her commands were speedily fulfilled; for, though brought low in her estate, the lady Herrick was not one to suffer herself to be disobeyed. The stranger was lifted from the ground, placed in a chair, and carried into the house. His eyes were closed; and it was evident to the elder lady, as she held the candle to his face, that if not killed he was completely stunned by his fall. He was a hard-featured man, with short grizzled hair, and a heavy determined brow, on which the lines of perpetual tho't remained, even in the state of stupor into which he had fallen He was broadly made and muscular, though not corpulent, and was above the middle size without being tall. His dress consisted of a dark gray coat, which clove to him with the familiar ease of an old servant, and a brown cloak; which, in truth, had lost much of its freshness in his service. Above his coat had been placed a complete cuirass, the adjustness of which had betrayed great symptoms of haste; and by his side he wore one of those long, heavy blades of plain steel which had often been the jest of the cavaliers.

His head was uncovered either by hat or morion, and the expanse of his forehead, the only redeeming point in his countenance, was thus fully displayed. The rest of his face was not only coarse in itself, but bad in its expression; and when, after some cold water had been thrown over it, he revived in a degree and looked round, the large, shrewd, unsatisfactory eyes, which he turned upon those around him, had nothing in them to propossess the mind in his favor.

The moment that consciousness had fully returned he made an effort to start upon his feet, but instantly sunk back into his chair, exclaiming, "The Lord has smitten me, yet must I gird up my loins and go, lest I fall into captivity."

"Fear not, fear not!" replied Lady Herrick, whose humanity was somewhat chivalrous, "you are in safety here; wait for a while till you are better able to mount, and then get you gone in God's name, for I seek not to foster roundheads more than may be. Yet stay until you can ride," she added, seeing his hand again grasp the chair as if to rise, "women should know no enemies in the hurt and wounded."

"Nay, but, worthy lady," replied the Parliamentarian, should the crew of the Moabitish General Goring follow me even here to smite me hip and thigh, as they have vowed to do all who bear arms for godliness' sake or to bear me away captive—"

"Fear not, fear not!" answered the lady; "none sho'd dare by my hearth's side, to lay hands on one that common mercy bade me take in and shelter—fear not, I say. That is right Margaret," she added, seeing her daughter pour some wine into a glass for the use of the stranger, "take that; it will relieve you and give you strength to speed on."

"Hast thou caught the stranger's horse, Dickson?" she demanded turning to the boy who had aided in bringing in the Commonwealth man and who now re-entered the room after a momentary absence.

"He is caught and made fast below," replied the lad; "and here are my young master and Master Henry Lisle coming up from the court. They have beaten the roundheads, killed Colonel Cromwell, and taken his whole army prisoners!"

Scarcely had he time to pour forth this rapid tide of news when the door was thrown open, and the two young cavaliers, in broad hats and plumes, followed one another rapidly in, each taking with the lips of the two ladies that dear liberty consecrated to intimacy and affection.

"Welcome, welcome, my gallant son!" cried the mother as she held the first to her bosom.

"My own dear Margaret," whispered the young gentleman who had followed, as he took the unresisted kiss which welcomed him back from danger and strife; but further gratulations of all kinds were suddenly stopped as the eyes of the two cavaliers fell upon the stranger, who had now recovered strength to rise from his seat, and was anxiously looking toward the door beyond them.

"Who in the devil's name have we here?" cried Sir George Herrick; "what crop-eared villain is this?"

In vain his mother explained, and strove to pacify him. The sight of one of the rebels raised in his bosom all the agitating fury of the fight in which he had been just engaged; and neither the prayers of his mother or his sister, the promises they had made to the stranger, or their remonstrances to himself, had any effect.

"Ho! boy!" he exclaimed, "bid your father bring a rope. By the Lord of Heaven, I will hang this roundheads cur to the oak before the door! Bring a rope, I say!" and unsheathing his sword, he advanced upon the Parliamentarian, calling upon his companion to prevent his escape by the door.

The stranger said not a word; but bit his nether lip, and calmly drawing his tuck, retreated into one corner of the room, keeping a keen eye fixed upon the young cavalier, who strode on toward him. Margaret seeing that all persuasion was vain with her brother, turned her imploring eyes upon Henry Lisle, who instantly laid his hand upon his companion's cloak.

"What now?" exclaimed the other, turning sharp upon him.

"This must not be, George," replied the other cavalier.

"Must not be!" thundered Sir George Herrick, "but it shall be! Who shall stay me?"

"Your own better reason and honor, I trust," replied the other. "Hear me—but hear me, Herrick! Your lady-mother promised this fellow safety to stay and eat, and upon her promise alone—she says—he staid. Had that promise not been given we should not have found him here. Will you slay a man by your own hearth, who put confidence in your mother's word! Fie, fie! let him go! We have slain enough this night to let one rebel escape, were he the devil himself!"

Sir George Herrick glared around, for a moment in moody silence, and then put up his sword.

"Well," said he at length, "if he stayed but on her promise, let him take himself away. He will grace the gibbet some other day. But do not let me see him move across," he added, with a look of disgust, "or I shall run my blade through him whether I will or not."

"Come fellow, get thee gone!" said Henry Lisle; "I will see thee depart;" and while his companion fixed his eyes with stern intensity upon the fireplace, as if not to witness the escape of the roundhead, he laid him out of the chamber to the outer door.

The stranger moved forward with a firm calm step, keeping his naked sword still in his hand, and making no comment on the scene in which he had been so principal a performer. As he passed through the room, however, he kept a wary glance upon Sir George Herrick, but the moment he quitted it he seemed more at ease, and paused quietly at the door while the boy brought forward his charger. During that pause he turned no unfriendly look upon Henry Lisle; and seemed as if about to speak more than once. At length he said in a low voice—

"Something I would fain say—though God knows we are blind creatures, and see not what is best for us—of thanks concerning that eternal safety which it may be doubted whether—"

"No thanks are needed," interrupted Henry Lisle, cutting across what promised to be one of the long harangues habitual with the fanatics of that day, "no thanks are needed for safety that is grudgingly awarded. I tell thee plainly, that had it not been for the lady's promise, I would willingly have aided in hanging three with my own hands; and when we two meet face to face, we shall not part till the life-blood of one or other mark our meeting place!"

"It may be so, if such be God's will," replied the Parliamentarian; "and I pray the Lord to give me strength that I may never be found slack to do the work appointed me!"

"Thou hast never been so yet, though it be the work of the evil one," answered Henry Lisle; and then added, "I know thee, though none else here does, or it had fared harder with thee in despite of all promises."

"Thou knowest me!" said the stranger, without testifying any great surprise; "then thou dost the better deed in Israel; and I will trust, notwithstanding thy present malignancy, that the day of grace may yet come to thee. Farewell!"

Thus saying, he put his foot in the stirrup, and mounting somewhat heavily the horse which was brought up for him, rode away across the common.

Time flew—years past—the temporary success obtained by General Goring over the forces of Oliver Cromwell was swept away and forgotten in a tide of brilliant triumphs won by the Parliamentary general, who trod upon steps of victory to the government of an empire. He had conquered his opponents by the sword; he had conquered his partizans by hypocrisy; he had subdued all to his will, and under the name of Lord General, ruled with more power than a king. In the mean while, Sir George Herrick and Henry Lisle had fought to the last in the cause of their ancient monarchs; and their zeal, like that noblest of human energies, hope—had grown but the stronger under the pressure of misfortune and distress. Among the various chances of the civil war, five times had the day been appointed for the union of Henry Lisle and Margaret Herrick, and five times had some unforseen mishap intervened to delay what all so much desired.—Each day that went by, Lady Herrick, with means quite exhausted and hopes depressed, longed more and more to see her child united to a man of talent, and firmness, and resource; and each battle that passed by, Sir George Herrick, struck with a presentiment of approaching fate, thanked God that he had lived to place his sister's hand in that of his friend.

The last time the marriage was suspended was in the fatal call to Worcester field, where Sir George Herrick fell; and Henry Lisle only escaped to hear his companion's last request to Margaret, that without further pause or delay—without vain ceremonies or useless tears—she would give herself at once to her promised protector.—Their wedding was a sad one—no glad peal, no laughing train, announced the union of the two lovers; and ere the day of their bridal was spent, Henry Lisle was a prisoner, journeying towards the tower of London.—His trial was delayed some time; but when it took place it was soon decided. No evidence was wanting to his full conviction of loyalty to his king; and the block and axe was the doom pronounced upon him. A brief three days lay between him and death; and Margaret, who was permitted to see him, clung in agony to her husband's bosom. Lady Herrick, to whom he had been more than a son, gazed some time with equal agony, upon his fine but faded countenance, which worn by toil and anxiety, and long imprisonment, was still more clouded by the hopeless despair of her beloved. But suddenly, without a word, the mother turned away and left the prison.

It was in that great unequalled hall, whose magnificient vault has overhung so many strange and mighty scenes in English history, and whose record of brief and gorgeous pageants reads as sad a homily on human littleness as even the dark memorials of the tomb. It was in Westminster Hall, on the 16th day of December, that with the clangor of trumpets and all the pomp and splendor both of military and civil state, a splendid procession moved forward to a chair or throne raised on some ornamental steps at the further extremity of the building. Judges in those solemn robes intended to give dignity to the judgements they pronounce; and officers dressed in all that glittering panoply destined to deck and hide the ragged form of war, moved the echoing pavement between the two ranks of soldiers, who kept the space clear from the gazing and admiring multitude. But the principal figure of the whole procession, on which all eyes were turned, was that of a stout, broad built man, with a dingy weather beaten countenance, shaggy eyebrows, and a large red nose.—His countenance was as unprepossessing as can be conceived; nor was his dress, which consisted of plain black velvet, at all equal to those who surrounded him. But there was something in his carriage and his glance not to be mistaken. It was the confidence of power—not the extraneous power of circumstance and situation, but of that concentrated internal strength which guides and rules the things around it. Each step as he planted it upon the pavement, seemed destined to be rooted there forever; and his eye, as it encountered the glances of those around, fell upon them with a calm power which beat them to the dust before its gaze. Passing onward he ascended the steps which raised the chair of state; and turning round stood uncovered before the people. The two keepers of the great seal standing on his right and left read a long paper called the Institute of Government, by which, among other things, the Lord General, Oliver Cromwell, was named Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England. The paper was then signed, an oath administered, and putting on his hat, the figure which had advanced to the chair sat down, amidst the acclamations of the people, while all the rest continued to stand around uncovered.

Various other ceremonies were performed: and then the great Usurper, rising from his seat, led back the procession toward the door of the hall: scarcely had he proceeded one half of its extent, when a woman, who had been whispering to one of the soldiers who lined the way, pushed suddenly past and cast herself at Cromwell's feet.

"An act of grace, Lord Protector!" she exclaimed—"An act of grace, to bring a much needed blessing on the power you have assumed!"

"What wouldst thou, woman?" demanded Cromwell; "somewhere I have seen thy face before: what wouldst thou? If thy petition be conceived in godliness, and such as may be granted with safety to those poor disturbed realms, it shall not be refused on such a day as this."

"When Colonel Cromwell failed in his attack on the Farrington House," said Lady Herrick—for it was she who knelt before him—"and when Gen. Goring surprised and cut to pieces his troops at night near Wareham Common"—Cromwell's brow darkened, but still she went on—"he fled from a disaster he could not prevent; and was cast from his horse, stunned, at the door of the widow woman, who gave him shelter. He was the enemy of her and hers, and flying from a battle in which her own son had fought; and yet she gave him rest and comfort, and opposed that very son, who would have shed his blood by her hearth. There, too, Henry Lisle interposed to save his life, and was successful; otherwise, Lord Protector, I tell thee, thou wouldst never have sat in that seat which thou hast taken this day. Condemned by your judges for acting according to his conscience, I now ask the life of Henry Lisle, in return for the life he saved. Grant it—oh, grant it, as you are a man and a Christian!"

Cromwell's brow was dark, and after gazing on her for a moment in silence, his only reply was, "Take her away; the woman is mad—take her away and put her forth; but gently—gently—bruise not the bruised—so—now let us pass on, for, in truth, we have been delayed too long."

Put out of the hall by the soldiers; her last hope gone; her heart nearly broken for her child and her child's husband, Lady Herrick wandered slowly on toward that sad place where she had left all that was dear to her. The gay and mighty cavalcade, which conveyed the usurper back to his palace, passed her by like one of those painful dreams which mock us with sights of splendor in the midst of some heavy woe: and before she had threaded more of the solitary streets, robbed of their population by the attractive ceremony of the day, a single trooper galloped up, gazed on her a moment, and rode on. At the tower no formalities were opposed to her immediate entrance of the prisoner's chamber—she was led to it at once; the door itself was open: and unsea'ed paper lay upon the table; Henry held Margaret in his arms; and tears, which had never before been in his eyes, now rolled plentifully down his cheeks, and mingled with those of his bride, but, strange to say, smiles were shining though those tears, and happiness, like the rain-bow-sun, beamed through the drops of sorrow!

"Joy, mother, joy!" were the first and only words; "joy, mother, joy!—Henry is pardoned!"

Recreation.

Men need and will have some kind of recreation. The body was not made for constant toil—the mind was not formed for constant study. God has not ordained that life should be spent in one continued series of efforts to secure the things of this world. He has fitted man for enjoyment, as well as labor and made him susceptible of pleasant emotions. He did not design him for a slave, to dig the earth awhile and die—toil on until the hour of death comes to conduct a shattered system back to dust and ashes. On the other hand, He has given him a physical system which, like the harp it may be touched to any tune. He has made the eye, the ear, the mouth, all inlets of pleasure. He has constituted us that we may be wound up to the highest pitch of pleasure, and receive through the medium of the senses, a flood of happiness. Beside this he has arranged the outer world in such a manner as to give man the highest enjoyment. Had God designed man for ceaseless labor, he would not have given him such a body as he possesses: he would have darkened the eye, deadened the ear, and blunted all the nicer sensibilities, and made the hand as hard as *iron, and the foot as insensible as brass. But, formed* for enjoyment, we find him seeking after it. After the *labor of the day is over, and the toil of life done,* they turn to every quarter to find some source of recreation, some avenue of life which is fragrant with flowers, and which echoes with sweet music. Now, this desire for recreation, instead of being quenched, should be controlled and directed: instead of being totally discouraged, it should be turned into pure and holy channels, and made to result in good of man and the glory of God.

A Droll Definition of a Yankee.

As the Yankees are creating no little excitement in the commercial, political and military world, we hope our definition of a genuine *male Yankee* may not be considered a *miss*.

A Yankee is a creature of animation, checked by moderation, guided by determination, and supported by education.

He has veneration corrected by toleration, with a love of self-approbation and emulation; and when reduced to the state of aggravation, can assume the most profound dissimulation for the purpose of retaliation, always combined, *if possible, with speculation.*

A real live Yankee, just captured, will be found no deficient in the following qualities:

He is a self-denying, self-relying, always trying and into everything prying.

He is a lover of piety, propriety, notoriety, and the temperance society.

He is a dragging, gagging, bragging, striving, thriving, swopping, jostling, bustling, wrestling, musical, quizzical, astronomical, philosophical, poetical, and comical sort of a character, whose manifest destiny is to spread civilization to the remotest corner of the earth, with an eye always on the look-out for the main chance.—*Rogersville (Tenn.) Times.*

Description.

"This animal," said an itinerant showman, "is the royal African hyena, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and the same distance back again, making in all twenty-eight feet. He *cries in the woods in the night season* like a human being in distress, and then devours all those who comes to his assistance; a sad instance of the depravity of human nature."

Caught at It.

The wife of a clergyman living not a thousand miles from Pontiac, was called to the door by a boy who presented her with *two fine turkeys, saying* that he was sent by Mr. ——. Ah! said the lady; we are very much obliged; I presume Mr. ——, gives them to my husband? "Oh no, ma'am" said the boy, "*your husband won them at the raffle.*" The boy had got the wrong house, *that was all.*

☞ "Not long since," writes an old friend and correspondent, "as I was returning from Buffalo, I was amused, while the cars made a momentary stop, at a demonstration made by a crazy man, on his way to the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica. He was standing on the track, in front of the 'iron horse.' 'You think you are something!' he said, looking wildly at the locomotive, and assuming a boxing attitude; 'but look a'here: I can whip you! I've flogged the fiery bulls of Bashan, and broke their horns off! Say! don't stand there, whistling and smoking, like a blackguard in a bar-room; just jump to me, and *I'll* take the conceit out of you, you d——d old *cooking-stove on wheels!*"

QUAKER GIRLS.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

Who loves not Quaker girls?
I'm thinking of a fair one now,
With tresses dark and sunny brow—
All stately as a nun.
I heard her sing one summer eve
That fairy voice can never leave
My heart till life is done;
Oh! bird ne'er blither sang in May,
Nor music made like Helen Ray—
The Queen of Quaker girls!

Who loves not Quaker girls?
There's something in the quiet air,
And modest look, she wears—
The chaste and mild blue eye—
The pleasant smile, the artless foot,
And all the uaseless traits that grace—
The simple bonnet's tie—
That make me sigh in spirit, when
I bid adieu, oh! William Penn!
Thy city's peerless girls.

Who loves not Quaker girls?
I may not chance to stray again,
With my umbrella through the rain,
Up Arch or Chestnut street;
It ne'er again may be my lot,
In April showers, on either spot,
That dazzling form to meet—
But marked with white shall be the day,
I sheltered home young Helen Ray,
The Queen of Quaker girls!

Education and Crime.

The philosophers of some European countries have seriously discussed the question, whether intelligence is favorable to morality—in other words, whether the diffusion of knowledge was not attended, as a consequence, *by the increase of crime.*

Were this so, the wisest man in the world would be the greatest scoundrel, and all men rascals in proportion to their knowledge. Now the rule is notoriously the reverse, whatever seeming exceptions there may be, and in this rule is the safety of society; for if man's disposition to commit crime increased with their capacity, there would be no safety.

The fact is, men are fools in proportion as they are knaves. Rascals are generally bunglers. Suppose all our smart lawyers should turn their energies and acuteness to schemes of fraud; suppose our capable merchants should turn systematic swindlers; suppose our most skillful machinists should take up the trade of burglars, society could not hold together a single year.

The general rule is, that the more capable a man is of committing crime successfully, the less disposition he has to do it. A skilful chemist could poison right and left, and make wholesale slaughter with little risk of detection, while the poisoner is almost sure to be detected and punished. A clever blacksmith could open half the stores in town, but a burglar is almost sure to be caught and sent to Sing Sing. One of the heaviest dealers in counterfeit money in this state, now in Auburn State Prison, cannot read nor write. Nearly all criminals are illiterate.

The best security society can have, is to give to every member a good education. It is the best as well as the cheapest inheritance a man can leave his children.—*Noah.*

Doctor's Visits.

It is not only for the sick man, but the sick man's friends that the doctor comes. His presence is often as good for them as for the patient, and they long for him yet more eagerly. How we have all watched after him! What an emotion the thrill of his carriage wheels in the street, and at length at the door, has made us feel! how we hang upon his words, and what a comfort we get for a smile or two, if we can vouchsafe that sunshine to lighten or darken! Who hasn't seen the mother prying in his face, to know if there is hope for the sick infant that cannot speak, and that lies yonder, its little frame battling with fever? Ah, how she looks into his eyes!—what thanks if there is light there; what grief and pain, if he casts them down, and dares not say "hope!" Or it is the house-father that is stricken. The terrified wife looks on, while the physician feels his patient's wrist, soothing her agonies, as the children have been called upon to stay their plays and their talk! Over the patient in the fever, the few expectant, the children unconscious, the doctor stands as if he were fate, the dispenser of life and death; he must let the patient off this time; the woman prays so for his respite! One can fancy how awful the responsibility must be to a conscientious man: how cruel the feeling that he has given the wrong remedy, or that it might have been possible to do better; how harrassing the sympathy with survivers, if the case is unfortunate—how great the delight of victory.

Best Kind of Reform.

The Boston *Traveler* tells of an occurrence which contains the best of lessons, and is worthy of the largest imitation:

"Some months ago, one of our city constables traced a large quantity of stolen goods to a young clerk in one of our large wholesale store in Milk street, where business to the amount, perhaps of a million or more, is carried on during the year. The officer in the first place informed the young man of his discovery, and he acknowledged his crime. He then went to a member of the firm, and informed him also of what had taken place. The merchant seemed troubled, said that the boy had for some time been with him, and, to all appearance, was a faithful clerk; that he had sole control of a room containing $100,000 worth of goods, with several lads under him, &c., and further stated that he paid him for his services $3 50 per week. The officer asked if the young man did not pay nearly that amount for board, washing, &c. The merchant acknowledged that he probably did. He then called the boy down, and asked him to confess the whole truth, which he did with tears in his eyes, and promises of reformation. The merchant then told the officer that he wished to consider as to his course. When the officer called again, the young man still continued at his old employment, with this difference, that he had increased his pay to $6 per week. The officer asked how the boy got along? To which his master replied, "Admirably, admirably; I have not a better servant in the store." Thus ended the matter, and the young man still continues, at his said stand, with a firm intention to deserve, by his future good conduct, the confidence, which, perhaps, he so little deserved by his previous course."

A Chancery Victim.

It must not be supposed that Chancery never releases its victims. We must be just to the laws of "Equity." There is actually a man now in London whom they have positively let out of prison! They had, however, prolonged his agonies during seventeen years. He was committed for contempt in not paying certain costs, as he had been ordered. He appealed from the order; but, until his appeal was heard, he had to remain in durance vile. The Court of Chancery, like all dignified bodies, is never in a hurry; and, therefore, from having no great influence, and a very small stock of money to forward his interest, the poor man could only get his cause finally heard and decided on in December, 1849—seventeen years from the date of

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

☞ A superior selection of Valentines will be found at O. D. Spafford's on State street. The attention of those who meddle with such ticklish matters is solicited.

Judge Thompson and the Supreme Bench.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of our County Convention, that the Democracy of Erie have formally presented the name of Hon. James Thompson, as a candidate for the Supreme Bench of the State. It is not necessary, in announcing this fact, to more than call the attention of the Democracy in other portions of the State to the qualities which fit Judge Thompson in an eminent degree for such a position. Wherever he is known they are universally acknowledged. As a sound and able Lawyer—as an eloquent and gifted speaker—as a Jurist of the first order—he has no superior in the State. Added to this, he is a gentleman of pleasing address, and a Reformer of the right stamp. In politics he is a Democrat, as his course for the past six years in Congress fully proves. In short, he is just such a man as we want to help carry out the experiment of a popular Judiciary. As a private citizen and a politician he has enemies as well as other men—were it otherwise, we would be the last one to pen this article—but as a Judge we doubt whether, during the whole existence of our District Court, he made an enemy, or rendered a decision that was not universally acknowledged to be founded upon justice and equity. So true is this, that although this Judicial District is politically opposed to him, we have no doubt he could be elected over all opposition; but his place is upon the Supreme Bench, and there the universal desire of the North West is to place him!

☞ A pamphlet entitled "An Address delivered before the Erie County Medical Society, Jan. 7, 1851, by Rev. Wm. Flint, M. D." has been laid upon our table. We have only glanced over its pages, but find the Lecturer confines himself to the discussion of the "Medical Delusions" of the past and the present day; a prolific theme, we should judge; and one which the author's able pen has undoubtedly done ample justice. We shall read it at our leisure.

Naval Reform.

The Buffalo *Express*, in commenting upon a recent pamphlet upon Naval Reform, has the following paragraph—

"While we know that the outcry against the Navy, uttered in various ultra democratic quarters, as being in its organization, discipline, and efficiency, "not up to the state of the times, to the progress of the age, or to the requirements of the country," is more demagogue clamor, raised for unworthy purposes, or else is put forth without consideration or reflection, we are not insensible to the fact that the government of the Navy is susceptible of improvement. We have often deprecated the influence exerted upon the destinies of the service by the *old Commodores who surround the Department at Washington, and ridicule and obstruct every effort to give increased vigor and efficiency to this arm of our National defence* — For more than twenty years, we have not had a single Secretary who exercised as much control over the affairs of the Navy as the Chief, or Warrant Clerk. *The master spirit has been the Post Captain third on the list*—an accomplished man and most gallant officer—*but his education, associations and sympathies, all connect him with by gone days—with a set of officers and a stage of discipline intermediate between the age of Admiral Benbow, and Commodore Trunnion, and the present condition of* condition of the naval armaments of the world."

The Express has had peculiar opportunities of information upon the subject, and is therefore an intelligent and competent witness to the fact that that the Navy is under the influence of "old Commodores, who surround the Department at Washington, and ridicule and obstruct every effort to give increased vigor and efficiency to this arm of our National defence;" and that its master spirit is one whose "education, associations and sympathies, all connect him with by gone days—with a set of officers, and a stage of discipline intermediate between the age of Admiral Benbow, and Commodore Trunnion, and the present condition of the Naval armaments of the world." According to this testimony, it is clear that the Navy can "not be up with the state of the times, to the progress of the age, or the requirements of the country;" and hence, this language instead of being "mere demagogue clamor" is so decidedly that of patriotism as makes the Express ambitious to divide this demagogue thunder, or rather taunt-peal its clamor by these denunciations. Reform must reach these Benbows and Trunnions, who pervert the privileges of age, and forfeit its claims to respect, by their attempts to palsy the viger of progress, and to bury a hopeful future beneath the dead rubbish of the past. Let us have it, though the Express terms the means by which it is effected, and its own patriotism the "demagogue clamor" of Democracy.

☞ The very susceptible Editor of the *Gazette* don't believe Queen Victoria is crazy,—not a bit; on the contrary, "as far as she can learn," she "is one of the paragons of her sex." He declares that "in all the relations of life, she has been most exemplary, and would have been the wife of a cottage as she has been for a throne." From this it will be seen that our amiable bachelor cotemporary is determined to be defender General of the sex. Such devotion ought to have its reward, and we have no doubt it will. Perhaps the subject of his last high eulogium, or some republican counterpart, may make him "Knight of the *Garter*," some day. We hope so. By the by, might not England's Queen be a little deranged, and still entitled to the high encomiums of the *Gazette*? He is generally the most amiable of the sex that become deranged, we believe.

☞ The February number of "Harper's Magazine," has been received. As usual its contents embrace the most complete variety of miscellany, entertaining and useful, to be found in the pages of any other monthly.—O. D. Spafford, on State street, has it for sale.

Another Democratic U. S. Senator.

We are unexpectedly called upon to announce, that on the eighth ballot in the Legislature of Rhode Island Charles T. James, Democrat, was chosen Senator for six years, to succeed Albert C. Greene, whig. The vote was for James 50; Whipple, whig, 20; Simmons, whig, 19; scattering, 10. A majority of one. It was one of those bitter cases of family quarrel, where the whigs preferred an open enemy to such friends as Whipple and Simmons. It is probably "all for the best."

☞ Henry S. Geyer, the new Senator from Missouri, says: "I do not believe that Congress possesses any constitutional power to establish or prohibit slavery either in the territories or the District of Columbia." The adjustment, he says, "is the best settlement of the slavery controversy that could have been obtained."

☞ The Fredonia *Censor* says if its subscribers will pay up, its Editor will try and pay some of his debts.—It is just so here—let our subscribers pay up, and we assure our creditors we will sing "we owe no man a dollar," in short *meter*.

☞ The Receipts and Expenditures of the county will be found in our columns this week, to the exclusion of much of our usual variety. We deem no apology necessary for curtailing our reading matter in this way, as it is an advertisement all tax-payers are anxious to see.

☞ We notice among the appointments recently made by the Canal Commissioners, the name of our friend *Goodrich*, of the Warren *Ledger*, to the post of Collector at Harrisburg. We certainly congratulate him upon his success, and trust he will bear his "blushing honors" meekly, and appropriate its emoluments discreetly.

☞ We see that Gen. Houston has accepted an invitation tendered him by the Democratic members of the Senate and House, and will visit the Seat of Government on the 22d of February. The people will be glad to take by the hand the hero of San Jacinto.

☞ The Boston Post thus enumerates the schedule of crotchets that constitute the creed of the New York Tribune:—

"Phrenology, Fourierism, Vote-yourself-a-farm-ism, Abolitionism, Tom Paineism, Mesmerism, Come-outism, Abby Folsomism, Biology, Spiritual Rappings, and the election of Chas. Sumner."

Presidential Agitation.

We do not agree with some political wise-acres among the Editorial fraternity, that it is too early to agitate the Presidential question for 1852. We are far from believing that the people are not now prepared to talk over their preferences, their wishes, and their hopes, in this respect. It is only by such a course they can, in the end, arrive at a proper unity of sentiment, and, as a natural sequence, a unity of action. Democrats and whigs alike, third party men, "higher-law" advocates, Land Reformers, and in short, all the "one-ideaists" of the country, must have time to think how and when to act so as to secure in a candidate the nearest approximation to their several tenets. President making is part of the business of the American people, and although we occasionally hear it insinuated that the people actually have little to say in the matter, but are ruled by the politicians, we do not believe the slander. The people rule the politicians, and not the politicians the people. It is only such as distrust the people—that have no faith in popular governments—who would gladly make their sneering slander true,—that propagate such doctrine. Was it the people or the politicians that made Gen. Jackson President? Let the fifty thousand majority that went up from the old Keystone answer. The politicians said nay, but the people said yea, and the yeas had it. How was it in 1840, when that whirlwind of popular excitement swept over the country like a tornado? How, when the politicians determined that Martin Van Buren should be the candidate of the Democracy in 1844? The politicians willed it, but the pressure from the people was too heavy, and he fell, and the people gloriously triumphed in the election of Mr. Polk. Let the people agitate, then,—let them talk over the claims, qualifications, and chances of success of the several candidates—and when the various conventions meet in 1852, the politicians will be prepared to carry out the wishes of the people.

Our opponents are laying their plans very adroitly to retain the power given them by the military enthusiasm of the country. They present the names of Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, & Gen. Scott, from among which they may choose a leader. The first, although in command of the office-holders, a no inconsiderable body, we think can not be nominated. His level was the Vice Presidency. When he, by accident, was raised above that, he evidently stepped beyond his depth. He can command patronage, but he can command no enthusiasm among the masses. *He*, will not be nominated.—Daniel Webster is an intellectual giant, but of popularity he is as devoid as a politician well can be. Nominated for the Presidency we doubt whether he could carry a State outside of New England. The whig party will never wreck their prospects by choosing him for a leader. Around the name of Mr. Clay the whig party could rally with the most devoted enthusiasm. They have done so often, but thus far unsuccessfully. Twice, however, they have set him aside when they could have elected him, and it is not inconsistent, with their past course, to suppose they may now seek to make him their standard-bearer in another defeat. The chances, however, are that he would spurn the proffer if made; but more, that it will not be made. Gen. Scott, though last on the list, is evidently first in the estimation of the wire-workers, and we look upon him as almost certain to be the candidate in 1852. Strong as a military leader, he is weak as a statesman,—certainly the most unfit man that could, by any possible chance, be elected to the Presidential chair. That, however, is of little consequence to our opponents. The nomination and election of such men as Harrison and Taylor is evidence sufficient to justify us in saying that they care less for the honor and welfare of the country than they do for ephemeral success and party spoils. Gen. Scott is, on many points, their most available candidate. He has not been mixed up with the exciting questions of the past few years.—Nothing in his previous writings or history will prevent him from playing his fiddle with a northern or southern bow, or in maintaining a dignified silence, should that course seem best. His military fame is no detriment to his prospects; on the the contrary had not the people got a surfeit of that commodity in the election of Gen Taylor—had they not just discovered that military prowess does not fit men for the duties of President—we venture the opinion that nothing could keep Winfield Scott from the Presidential chair. But the country will not be disposed, we think, to try another "military experiment" upon so short a notice; hence in making him their candidate, our good friends, the whigs, must expect to sing some other song than of battles—tell some other tale than one of glory, and seek for some other virtue than military achievements. Winfield Scott, nevertheless, will be the Whig candidate in 1852, but the Democracy will defeat him!

Among the Democracy, Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Lane, Gen. Butler, Judge Woodbury, and Gen. Houston, have each their respective friends. The first has, *apparently*, the best chance for the nomination.—It is only in appearance, however. There is a strong under-current—a desire, not yet half expressed, but still gaining strength every day, to bring into the field a new man,—one that can rally the party with an undivided front from Maine to Texas. One that has never been defeated; who, while he combines eminent ability as a statesman, unites with it that iron-will, that indomitable energy, and frank open-heartedness that so eminently characterized the illustrious Jackson, and rallied around him the enthusiastic masses. Such a candidate we find in the person of Gen. Houston. As a statesman he stands among the first—as a pure, true hearted patriot, he has no equal; and as a military hero, his achievements are only paralleled in the fabled romances of the East. He is the man for the occasion, and with him for our standard bearer, the Democracy would be invulnerable. He has never been defeated either upon the battle field or in a political canvass. He never will be!

Democratic County Convention.

According to previous notice by the Central Committee, delegates from the several Boroughs, Wards and Townships, of the county of Erie, assembled at Brown's Hotel, in Erie, on Monday the 3d day of February, 1851, and organized by calling Hon. JOHN BRAWLEY, of North East, to the Chair, and appointing B. F. Sloan, of Erie, Secretary.

The object of the Convention having been stated to be the appointment of Delegates to the Democratic Gubernatorial and Judicial State Conventions, a ballot was had for Delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, when it appeared that W. A. Galbraith, Esq., and B. F. Sloan, had a majority of all the votes given, and were declared duly chosen.

A ballot was then had for Delegates to the Judicial Convention, when it appeared that Geo. H. Cutler, and Murray Whallen, Esqs., had a majority of votes, and were declared elected.

On motion of B. F. Sloan, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That that this Convention present the name of Hon. James Thompson, of Erie, as a person eminently fitted for the Supreme Bench of the State, and that our delegates are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

On motion of Gen. W. W. Loomis, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That our delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention be instructed to support the nomination of Col. Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield, for Governor.

On motion, Col. James Norton and E. W. Gerrish, Esq., were appointed on Conferees on the part of Erie county, to meet similar Conferees on the part of Crawford county, to choose *two* Senatorial delegates to represent this Senatorial district in the Gubernatorial and Judicial State Conventions; and that they have power, should Crawford county choose *three* conferees, to appoint an additional one.

On motion of W. W. Loomis, the said conferees were instructed to support M. B. Lowry, Esq., for Senatorial delegate to the Gubernatorial Convention.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Conferees meet at Edenboro, at such time as Crawford county may designate.

On motion, *Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the Erie Observer.

JOHN BRAWLEY, Pres't.

B. F. Sloan, Sec.

☞ Geo. Peckham, a respectable citizen of Madison N. Y., hung himself the other day, from a beam in his barn, in the precise spot where, fifteen years before, a former husband of his wife committed suicide in the same manner.

Growth of Pennsylvania.

We find in a late number of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* an interesting article on the growth of our State, as compared with others for the past ten years, and with herself for the past seventy years. The writer, after showing by the figures that "there must be very great errors in the New York enumeration," which gives that city a population of 515,394 to only 37,730 houses, "or her houses must be crowded far beyond any thing ever known before in America, and "equal to the ever-crowded towns of the old world," felicitates himself and readers upon the fact that, "while New York city is made to appear far in advance of Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania has increased, within the last ten years, in a ratio far beyond any of the older States, and quite as rapidly as some of the younger States of the West.—We give below a statement of the population of the Atlantic States, with the increase since 1840. The figures are not, in all cases, official, but the full returns will not vary but a few hundreds in any case:

	1840.	1850.	Increase.	Inc. per ct.
Pennsylvania,	1,724,033	2,334,000	600,000	34
New York,	2,429,570	3,100,000	670,330	27
New Jersey,	373,303	474,370	100,433	27
Delaware,	78,085	91,530	12,521	13
Maryland,	467,337	575,149	107,573	23
Virginia,	1,239,797	1,418,891	180,076	13
North Carolina,	753,419	873,530	117,100	15
Maine,	501,793	583,036	81,243	16
New Hampshire	284,574	317,997	33,111	11
Massachusetts,	737,699	994,653	156,998	21
Vermont,	291,948	311,332	21,324	7

This table shows at a glance, which of the Eastern States has in her elements of the greatest prosperity. In spite of the ingenious arithmatic of the New York Marshals, Pennsylvania has increased with a rapidity exceeding that of New York by more than seven per cent. We have not the full population of Ohio, but we have seen it stated to be about 2,103,000. This is an increase of about 580,000, and is a little heavier rate per cent. than Pennsylvania; but we fully expected that Ohio would have overtaken us by 1850; whereas she is still more than 200,000 behind us, and at the present rate at which Pennsylvania is advancing, she will not be up to us even in 1860.

But it is not only by comparison with other States that the growth of Pennsylvania is exhibited. She shows a remarkable advance as compared with herself during previous intervals of ten years. We have prepared the following table showing her population and her increase at seven different periods:

	Population.	Increase in 10 years.	Increase per cent
1790	434,373		
1800	602,365	167,992	38½
1810	810 091	207,726	34½
1820	1,049,458	239,367	29½
1830	1,348,233	298,775	28½
1840	1,724,033	375 800	27
1850	2,324,033	600,000	34¾

This is a striking picture of our progress. It shows that the Old Keystone has increased since 1840, more rapidly than she has done at any time in the present century. We confess to astonishment at the result; the heavy taxation required by our enormous State debt; the drain of emigration to California and to the Western States—all these are causes which would lead one to expect but a tardy increase in our population. That the State has grown at such a remarkable rate, in spite of these obstacles, is the strongest proof of the confidence which the world feels in her resources and her ability to rid herself of her burdens and become at no distant day, the leading State in this Union. If Pennsylvania has grown thus from 1840 to 1850, what may we not expect in 1860?—The same ratio of increase would give us a population then, of 3,146,690—exceeding the present population of New York. But we anticipate a much more rapid growth than that of the last ten years. The completion of the great Central Railroad; the opening of steam communication between the metropolis of the State and Europe; the increasing development of our agricultural and mineral resources; the reduction of our State debt and of our taxes which may be expected—all these are circumstances calculated to spur on the Old Keystone to renewed prosperity, and make her more attractive than ever to emigrants, at the same that they attach to her more firmly than ever, those who have already found homes within her borders. If our increase in the last ten years has been nearly 35 per cent., it would not indicate an over-sanguine mind to predict that in the next decennial period our increase will be 40 per cent., or over 900,000. But we will give up anticipating and be fully contented with the present flattering reality.

A Significant Fact.

The New York Globe says: Of the thirty-one States which constitute the Republic, only five have Whig Governors. They are Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania and Florida. Kentucky has no Governor at present, J. L. Helm acting in that capacity during the unexpired term of Ex-Governor Crittenden.—There are twenty-five States who have elected Democratic Governors since the dearly purchased triumph of the Whigs in 1840. This fact is very significant of the feeling of the country in regard to Whigery, and the fate of that party in the coming Presidential election.

☞ Gen. Houston recently stated in a public lecture, in Philadelphia, that thirty thousand emigrants entered the State of Texas, across the Sabine, in the course of last year, and that during the present year the number would be doubled.

☞ Hon. D. S. Kauffman, one of the representatives of Texas in the present Congress, died suddenly at Washington on Friday, 31st ult. He has been in Congress ever since Texas came into the Union, and was among its ablest members. He was a native of Cumberland county, in this State.

Deutsche Zeitung in Erie.

Wir sind ersucht zu berichten, daß eine deutsche Zeitung unter dem Titel:

„Unsere Welt,"

C Benson, Editor und Eigenthümer, in kurzer Zeit in dieser Stadt erscheinen wird. Sie wird in derselben Größe als der "Observer" und mit neuen Typen gedruckt, von welchen dieses hier eine Probe, und kostet $2 das Jahr. Dieselbe wird eine gute Gelegenheit für Bekanntmachungen bieten, wie auch dadurch alles Vorkommende einer großen Anzahl unserer Bevölkerung nicht mehr unbekannt bleibt. Den ederen Theil des Publikums ersuchen wir um das Patronat für dieses neue Unternehmen.

☞ The above, in English, reads—

A German Paper in Erie.

We are requested to say that a German paper, bearing the title of "*Our World*," C. Benson, Editor and proprietor, will be issued in a short time, from this city. It is to be of the same size of the "*Observer*," printed on new type, of which the above is a specimen, and afforded at $2 per year. This will afford a good opportunity to Advertisers, as, through it, they can reach a large class of our population heretofore inaccessible. We bespeak for the new enterprise a liberal share of public patronage.

Very True.

A cotemporary, in speaking of the practice of borrowing newspapers, declares that no man should borrow a newspaper who can afford to take one. It is decidedly mean to do so. Nor should any one lend his, unless he don't intend to pay for it. Then it belongs to any body and nobody. A paying subscriber don't lend his paper, any more than a man would lend his hat, who constantly needs it.

☞ Whig votes have given Rhode Island an Opposition Senator.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Well, Democratic "votes have given" Missouri a whig Senator; so, "honors are easy" on that point, we are thinking.

Heartrending Case.—During a tremendous storm on Monday afternoon, a poor woman, who resides about two miles from Albany, started for town for the purpose of buying a small bill of groceries. Having effected her purchase she left for home, the storm still raging most violently. She continued her progress till within a few rods of home and her little children, when she became so embedded in a snow drift that she froze to death. Her husband, who is a laborer connected with the Troy Turnpike, went home about night fall, when he found his children half perished and crying for their mother's absence. At daylight he alarmed the neighbors and a general search was made for her, and found as described.—*Oswego Journal.*

Plank Road Meeting.

At a meeting held at M'Kean Corners, on Tuesday the 21st ult. of the citizens along the route of the contemplated Plank Road leading from Erie to Edenboro, the following resolutions were considered and subscribed to by some forty-five of the stockholders and other citizens interested.

Whereas, We, the citizens of M'Kean township, living on the line of the plank road from Erie to Edenboro, and who are directly interested in the construction and completion of said road, have heard with surprise and regret that remonstrances of various characters have been circulated in parts of our township, remote from said road which may have a tendency to disparage the zeal of the present contractor, and prevent the successful and early completion of said road;

Resolved, That we are expressly in favor of the completion of the Erie and Edenboro Plank Road upon the line now prepared, and desire its completion at the earliest time possible.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the Hon. John Galbraith, the present contractor, in his ability and capacity to fill his engagement with the stockholders to construct said road, and that we as stockholders and individuals interested, will do all in our power to support him in his arduous enterprise.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the Observer and Chronicle, and a copy of the same, be forwarded to Hon. John Galbraith, J. H. Walker, J. C. Reid, and Mr. Blaine at Harrisburg.

W. Lamson,	Marvin Flower,	S. Stafford,
R. C. Wilcox,	A. R. Hammond,	G. H. Sisson,
T. D. Chellis,	Asa M. Vorce,	E. M. White,
J. G. Mosher,	Samuel Stafford,	S. Francis.

Romance and Tragedy.—Many of our readers will remember a series of articles entitled "Three Weeks on a Cotton Plantation," which appeared in the *Republican* a twelvemonth since, or more. In one of those articles the romantic history of the life of the planter, whose hospitalities the writer so gratefully recalled, was briefly given. He landed at Natchez a boy. He had come down the Ohio and Mississippi on a flat boat with his father and his father's partner. There his father died, and was buried, and there the boy was left by the heartless partner, without a picayune. Naturally shrewd he soon picked up business—sold tickets for the theatre, did errands, peddled knick knacks, &c., until he grew up to a proper size for larger operations. He then became the owner of a dray, then a number of drays, then of the negroes who drove them, then of a small plantation near Natchez, then of an immense large plantation near at Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg. Here he went into speculations, and before the crash of '37 supposed himself to be worth a quarter of a million.

Hitherto his fortunes had waxed. He was independent. He then, for the first time, returned to Cincinnati, and sought out his mother and sisters, whom he left behind long years before. He found his family who supposed him dead, in poverty, and provided for them, and then came the reverses.—The wife of his youth had borne him three beautiful children. These, one after another died, and then the wife was laid in the grave. An interval elapsed of pecuniary prosperity but of intense grief, when he was blessed with the hand of the most beautiful and lovely of womankind. Then came the financial crash, but though suffering severely, his energy parried in some degree the force of the blow, and he was enabled to retain and add to his beautiful plantation.

Years passed on, and another family of beautiful children had grown up around him, to whom and whose beautiful mother he was attached by almost fanatical idolatry. Two years ago last August, his home was the abode of plenty and the largest hospitality. Immediately afterwards, his favorite child sickened and died. A month or two after this his house was burned. A few weeks more, and a long pending law-suit, originating in his efforts to retain his property and pay off his debts, was decided against him, and his plantation was put under the hammer of the auctioneer and the broken spirited man moved to Vicksburg. Here another child died. With the remnant of his large possessions he purchased the beautiful steamer Mohawk, and run her in the Vicksburg and New Orleans trade, acting as the Captain himself. A few days ago, the following dispatch was received by the Northern papers.

Louisville, Dec. 17.—Capt. Cobb of the steamer Mohawk, blew out his brains yesterday at Vicksburg—cause, pecuniary troubles, and the death of his wife.

Another dispatch from Nashville, of the same date, stated that that morning the steamer Mohawk sunk with 2,500 bales of cotton on board, while lying at that city! Two poor, weeping, terror-stricken children are all that remain of the whole family. What dream of fiction ever equaled a tragedy like this?—*Springfield Republican.*

Horrible Outrage.—A gentleman residing at Dubuque, under date of Jan. 12, gives the following particulars of an awful outrage recently committed at that place:

"Our city was the scene of considerable excitement last night, about 6 o'clock. Two Germans occupied the same house, with groceries on one side, and drugs on the other. One of them, (the druggist,) the least suspicion not being entertained, threw a tin dipper full of sulphuric acid into the face of the other, and his clerk, a boy about fifteen years old, and then fled. The bells were rung, and the people turned out *en masse* to apprehend the villain. He was found this morning, dead, with a vial of prussic acid, of which he had partaken. All this was done, the other German says, without any provocation whatever. It is supposed that they will both loose their eyes."

Extent of Texas.—Those who are so dissatisfied about the size of California, should, for the sake of appearances, say something about the proportions of Texas. The area of Texas is about five times the size of New York. It is about four hundred miles from San Antonio to the nearest point of New Mexico. From the mouth of the Rio Grande to El Paso, it is about eight hundred and thirty miles in a straight line, and twice that distance by the river.—From the northeast corner of the State to El Paso is about eight hundred and sixty miles, and about the same from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the northern line.—*N. O. Crescent.*

Compliment to Gen. Houston.—The New York Common Council, in anticipation of a visit from Gen Houston, during the present month, has appointed a committee to tender to him the hospitalities of the city and the use of the Governor's room for the reception of his friends, and to make such other arrangements for his reception as may be necessary. We are pleased to see this compliment paid to Gen. Houston. Upon the slavery question we differ with him, but we believe him to be a patriot, who wishes well to his country, and who is entitled to the respect of his fellow citizens. While dinners and balls are given to apostates, it is refreshing to witness a tribute of respect to a man, who, however much we may differ with him upon a single question, we believe to be a true-hearted democrat and honest man. He was the friend of Jackson, and always possessed the confidence of that truly great man.—*Buff. Republic, "barnburner."*

Alarming Railroad Accident.—On Wednesday evening one of the cars of the express train for New York, on the Erie railroad, was thrown off the track and precipitated down the bank some thirty feet, into the Delaware river. Twenty persons were in it, several of whom were injured. It is feared that some have fallen into the river and been swept off by the current, but it is not known that such was the case. Most of the passengers lost their hats, carpet bags and loose articles of baggage. The accident was caused by one of the rails breaking, owing to the intense cold and the weight of the train.

Effects of Railroads.—As indicating the influence of Railroads upon the general prosperity of any district or territory through which they pass, and especially in appreciating the value of real-estate, it is stated that before the location of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad through Franklin county, Tenn., the best lands were worth only from eight to ten dollars per acre; and that since the road was located and the work of construction commenced, the same lands have advanced in price from fifteen to twenty-five dollars. This shows an increase of quite one hundred per cent. As the road is completed and put in operation, the surrounding country must derive still greater benefits from it.

A Pleasant item of News.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says, "I have just learned that the Swiss Government have forwarded a beautiful stone from the Alps to be placed in the National Monument at Washington."

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Evening Bulletin.)

Washington, Jan. 28, 1851.

The Senate was engaged to-day entirely with a discussion between Mr. Benton and Mr. Clay, on California land bill. You have already given the bill entire to your readers, and I need not, therefore, recur to its provisions. Mr. Benton's substitute I enclose, so that you may have both sides of the question. The issue is plain, while the amount of the claims involved is immense. Mr. Clay sustains the views presented by Mr. Gwin, the senior Senator, from California, and no doubt the public also sustains him; but Mr. Benton demurs, because were the original bill passed, it would virtually exclude his son-in-law from a large tract of gold domain, which recently fell into his possession by "right of conquest." Mr. Clay has no motive to interfere with this question further than as becomes a public servant—an eminent statesman—a legislator, upon whom rests a grave and responsible national duty. Mr. Benton, on the contrary, is controlled by interest—by domestic ties—by individual considerations—by everything that is the opposite of the feelings which influence the great Kentuckian. Now between the two, as the issue progresses, the public will have no difficulty in deciding.

The Patent bill had been set apart for the Senate's consideration this morning, but owing to the interposition of the above question, it will come up before the Senate to-morrow. The utmost anxiety prevails among inventors here, to have a decision at once; for upon the action of Congress depend fortunes, and hopes, and prospects, to the amount of many millions of dollars. It was a wise clause in common law, the introduction of the *scire facias*; and it is the more remarkable, considering the judicial position of Judge Ruggles, that he should have omitted the clause in drafting the provisions of the law of 1837. But I doubt not Congress will see the propriety and expediency of reforming the matter, and of allowing to inventors what they earnestly demand; for it is a class which too rarely taxes the time of the two houses, to be heedlessly disregarded in defiance of the appeal which the whole country is voluntarily offering in their favor.

Last evening another caucus of the friends of tariff protection held a meeting, and drafted a scheme which it was attempted to attach to the deficiency bill in the House to-day; but the proper motion, it appears to me would be, to attach it to the civil and diplomatic bill. Besides, it is evident that a measure of this character cannot pass at the present session. A hurried vote cannot be obtained, and men are not willing to record themselves either as opposing or supporting a question of a character so gigantic, until they have fully conferred and consulted their constituents. In this view of the case, I may safely assure you, that no tariff bill or clause will be enacted this session.

I enclose you a report, which has not been published, relating to the overflows of the Mississippi. I conceive this matter of sufficient importance to induce a general perusal of this document, and trust you will find room for a great portion of its contents. Pennsylvania is as deeply interested in the traffic and commerce of the father of waters, as are the riparian states of the Great Valley, and I know of no better way of affording them reliable information relative to these overflows than by extracting largely from the report.

There is no truth in the statement that the Administration has sent an agent to Hayti, to induce the Dominicans to place themselves under the sway of the negro Soloque. The story is an unscrupulous libel, and was designed, in the first instance, to bring discredit upon the Administration.

The House confined itself this morning principally to the deficiency bill. It is a tedious question.

Respectfully, &c.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1851.

Your readers will not be surprised at the result of the tariff movement here yesterday, when they are informed that fifteen whigs refused to vote for the measure, solely on the ground that the monied cotton interests of Boston had not been provided for as well as the iron interests of Pennsylvania. A writer in the employ of a cotton delegation now here from Massachusetts, says in the Baltimore Sun of this morning:

"The Tariff project, long talked of was offered by Mr. Strong, and is now fairly launched. The Pennsylvania interests are well taken care of by this project. The price of iron will be considerably enhanced by it; so will that of window glass, woolen and worsted, linseed oil, refined sugar, &c. But the Bill will not command the New England vote, unless the colored cottons, at least, if not the fine cottons, should be embraced in the project."

Of course—this is the whole secret—precisely the issue I told you in my letter yesterday the cotton interest would raise. This deligation reached here last week, and have been incessant and untiring in their efforts ever since to induce the ultra tariff whigs of New England not to vote for the Pennsylvania bill, unless the consent of Mr. Strong and others was obtained to cover also the spinning wheels of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in the pending amendment. They were assured that, in asking too much, the whole project would be hazarded; but they replied that they preferred its defeat to any success whatever, which protected one state to the exclusion of another. They were informed that this was similar to a revival of the whole features of the act of 1842; that was, they rejoined their object; for unless the features of that act were restored, cotton manufactures would not be reached at all. Hence the result. The democrats favorable to Pensylvania protection, at once abandoned the bill; and with them fifteen sterling whig votes. You perceive from this that neither of the two great political parties are chargeable with the wrong; but whatever folly or absurdity attaches to the vote of yesterday, springs from the action and conduct of this New England delegation, who are resolved either to rule or ruin. However, the bill will not be abandoned. The good sense of members must finally predominate, and induce them to reject the overtures of a class who come forward at the eleventh hour, only for the sake of embarrassing the scheme. It is the more provoking that four out of the deligation of twelve, are still subjects of Great Britain, who have erected manufactories in Massachusetts, and hope a profitable thing of their investment. *Verbim Sap.* We have yet to see how this thing will terminate.

The proceedings of the two houses to-day were unimportant. In the Senate, the California bill was resumed, and debated until the hour of adjournment, and in the House, bills pending from previous orders were taken up and discussed. A motion to consider the bill for conferring upon General Scott the title of Lieutenant-general, was negatived, and the subject consequently lies over for a future occasion.

Among the private claims, the chapter of indebtedness run by Mr. Sibbard against the government, is the most enormous. It amounts, without interest, to over $70,000, and, with interest, probably to $100,000. It is a regular Galphinite, and hails from Florida, as the twin of the latter gigantic swindle. Congress has improved by the lesson of the Galphins, and will not vote away another dollar, resulting from these long pending claims, until they have been faithfully examined. I have investigated the Sibbard account, and to my thinking, the Government is honestly indebted to M. S. $6,000.—Ten thousand dollars would be unjust—twelve thousand a reckless outrage.

It is understood that Hon. Walter Forward will be permisted to return from Copenhagen about the 1st of March next. Mr. Foote, of the Buffalo Commercial, will doubtless go to Brazil, and *not* Mr. Schenck, notwithstanding the influences that are brought to bear in his favor.

"Invasion" on the Sandwich Islands.—The latest advices from Honolulu, state that considerable excitement existed there in consequence of information having come to hand, from sources of undoubted credit, to the effect that the Sandwich Islands were about to be threatened with the invasion of "an armed force of ruffians from the shores of California." Meetings had been held at Honolulu to adopt measures of defence, and a committee of safety was appointed to take such measures as the exigency might demand.

An American Title.—"When I was traveling in Massachusetts, some twenty years ago," said a traveler, "I had a seat with the driver, who, on stopping at the postoffice, saluted an ill-looking fellow on the step, with, "good morning, Judge Saunders, I hope you're well, sir."

On leaving the office, I asked the driver, if the man he spoke to was really a judge.

"Certainly, sir," he replied; "we had a cock-fight last week, and he was judge."

Pat-Riot War.—Our citizens were astounded last week, with the report, that a riot was in progress at Dunkirk, among the Railroad operatives, who were in a state of un-civil war, and calls were made for warlike munitions from this village, to put down the riot. The brass nine pounder and 20 muskets were furnished. The riot was finally quelled, and some ten or twelve prisoners captured, who were taken through this village on Thursday, on their way to Mayville. There have been some alarms given from the seat of war, but we have heard of no further outbreaks.—*Fredonia Censor.*

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice: a great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY CARTER AND BROTHER, NO. 6, REED HOUSE. Also, by DR. F BALL, No. 1, HUGHS' BLOCK.

Wood Wanted.

A few loads of wood wanted at this office, on subscription.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., by Rev. B. F. Hitchcock, Mr. John B. Gunnison to Miss Eleanor L., daughter of Mr. O. Spafford, both of this city.

On Monday evening last, by Wm. Putnam, Esq., Benjamin P. King to Miss Helen Burrowes, both of Union Mills.

On the 26 ult., by Wm. Marvin, Esq., Mr. Jacob W. Brown, *of Greenfield*, to Miss Clarinda, youngest daughter of Mr. A. Jones, of North East.

DIED.

On the 10th of January last, at the residence of her son. E. M. Burke, in Waterford, Mrs Mary Burke, formerly of Woodstock, Vermont, in her 84th year.

In Springfield, on the 2d inst. Ellen, youngest daughter of Seymour and Drucilla Sloan, aged 9 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTER'S INK!

An invoice of Printer's Ink, (Mather's manufacture) consisting of News, Book, Job, and Colored Inks, (Red, Blue and Green,) just received and for sale at Buffalo prices, at the office of the ERIE OBSERVER.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, being appointed by the Orphan's Court of Erie county, an Auditor to distribute the assets in the hands of the administrators of John Woodworth, deceased, late of Elk Creek, would give notice to all persons having claims against the estate, that they must present them to him at the office of George H. Cutler, Esq. in Girard, on Saturday March 1st, 1851.

MORTIMER PHELPS.

Girard, Feb. 8, 1851. 3t39

GREAT BARGAINS.

AS I am determined to sell off my stock of Fancy Dry Goods, those wishing great bargains must be on hand at No 2 Commercial Exchange, where the *Largest and Cheapest* stock of Fancy Goods ever offered for sale in Erie, may be seen, and will be sold for cash at *Cost*. Having purchased my stock entirely for Cash, I am enabled to sell at prices very low. A large assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths on hand, which I will sell at cost

Erie, Feb. 8, 1851. MOSES KOCH

Now is the time to clothe yourselves Cheap.

HAVING a large stock of *Winter Clothing* still on hand and being desirous to make room for the Spring Stock, I will sell any article from my stock at a small advance from Cost for cash. Walk up and satisfy yourselves if this is gas. A few dozen grains of good woolen

News by Telegraph and Mail.

PAWTUCKET, Feb. 3.

John McMann was most brutally murdered by some persons unknown. He was found dead in his bed at one o'clock, with a severe wound made by a bludgeon. The skull was fractured and a cut over the temple. A post mortem examination by D. Sylvanus, Clapp, and W. A. Gaylor, was held. Patrick Cummings and wife were arrested on suspicion. The deceased was was over 60 of age, of good character, and resided with Cunningham, a man of bad reputation, who was arrested a short time since for arson, but discharged for want of evidence.—Great excitement prevails.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.

Mrs Fletcher, a respectable lady residing in Stewart Co., Tenn., was brutally murdered by a negro man and woman a few days since. The murderers have been arrested.

ROCHESTER, Feb 4, 9½ A. M.

The Rochester Collegiate Institute, situated on Lancaster street, was totally destroyed by fire, this morning, with its contents. It was a large four story building valued at $10,000. Insurance not known. Cause of fire, accidental.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—9 A. M.

The Canadas dates from Liverpool are to the 19th.—Cotton has declined ⅛ to ¼. Breadstuffs dull. Prices favor the buyer. American Flour could not be sold in quantity without submitting to a decline of 6d a 1s. and Indian Corn was fully 6d lower with dull market.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts represent steady but rather limited business.

Provisions without change of prices. Operations mostly confined to best qualities. Pork full prices, good eastern wanted. Bacon held firmly but the high rates check operations. Shoulders dull. Cheese firm in good request, and inferior is saleable. Tallow extremely dull. Lard—holders have established an advance of 1s. Sales 60 tons 40s a40s 6d per cwt.

London money market has been steady during the week, but some apprehension is still felt that the Bank may be compelled to advance its rates and brokers demand an advance over last week. The business in American stocks have been to a moderate extent, and quotations unaltered, except U. S. 6's of '87. N. Y. State 5's 94.

The political intelligence is rather important, the crisis in France was not over and it was quite uncertain how it would end. The President appeared firm, but it is feared that the new cabinet would have to go by the board.—Lamartine had joined the President and was speaking in his defence to the latest date.

The troubles in Germany were on the eve of a final settlement. The Schleswig Holstein war was over.—The King of Denmark having by the aid of Austria and Prussia gained his point.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.

The coal-crackers of Richmond, Philadelphia county, struck for higher wages this morning. A disturbance was apprehended, and the Richmond authorities applied to the city for assistance. When Marshal Chrisher and posse proceeded to the above place, they found a large multitude of laborers engaged in disturbing the peace.—The mob was ordered to disperse, they refused, and the Marshal threatened to fire on them, but they still put the police at defiance; twenty-five arrests were made and the bells were rung for an additional force of the police.—The rioters still refused to disperse, and as yet no firing has taken place.

PHILADELPHIA, 1 o'clock, P. M.

The coal-heavers still refuse to go to work, they are assembled around in squads. Marshal Chrisher has a large police force on the ground, who will remain all day and night. It is the general impression that a serious riot will take place to-night, though many think the police will be able to preserve peace.

CARTER & BROTHER,
No. 6, Reed House.

HAVE on hand a very extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, so that they are enabled to fill the orders of Physicians and whatever school, or no school, with every article in their line, and of such quality as to enable the intelligent physician to calculate their action with reasonable certainty. Their terms are such as cannot fail to suit all reasonable persons.

Notice to Saw Mill Owners.

CARTER & BRO. will pay cash for any quantity of Poplar or White Wood Flooring; also for any amount of Pine Lumber, No. 6, Reed House.—Jan. 15, 1851

To Persons Intending to Build.

CARTER & BRO. have on hand a large lot of Window Glass of every assortment numbering upward of forty sizes, among which are English and French, New York, New Jersey and Pittsburgh manufacture, also single and double thickness. They have also a quantity of superior made Sash, both with and without glass, and will furnish to order Windows of any style or form of glass on the most reasonable terms. Lumber taken in exchange. No. 6, Reed House.

NEW GOODS!

RECEIVED to-day another lot of those fine Bay State Shawls, also a good assortment of Tartians and other fine goods at the lowest figures. [January 4, 1851] H. CADWELL.

FRUITS, Spices, Nuts, Candies, Fancy Soaps, and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line for sale at a small advance above cost, at the Pittsburgh Store. January 18, 1851 No. 2, Wright's Block.

GLASSWARE—Tumblers, Decanters, Jelly Dishes, Glass Jars, Preserve Dishes, Plates and Pitchers, Molasses Cans, Lamps, and a General variety of Glassware for sale at the Pittsburgh Store. No. 2, Wright's Block.

JENNY Lind slips—The most beautiful Ship, to be found at Dec 28, 1850. FULLERTON'S.

KID GLOVES—30 doz. Kid Gloves, all colors, the best article imported; also, Buckskin, Woolen, Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton at FULLERTON'S

BONNET RIBBONS.—large assortment of rich Winter Ribbons at FULLERTON'S.

STOVE BLACKING—The best ever seen, for sale by Dec 7, 1850 LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER

BOOTS & Shoes,
6 cases assorted Thick Boots,
3 " " Kip "
2 " " Calf "
3 " Boys thick, "
2 " " Kip "

Ladies coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees, for cash at the very best figures. Work warranted first rate or no sale, by Dec 7. C. M. TIBBALS.

JOHN H. BURTON,
DRUGGIST, NO. 5 REED HOUSE,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he is in receipt of his Fall and Winter supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes, Teas, &c. &c. all of which he offers for sale at prices which he is confident will suit purchasers.

It is his intention to sell medicines which are pure, fresh and genuine. The profession may depend upon such being delivered by him to themselves or to their order. All wishing articles in his line are invited to give him a call.

Erie, Nov 2, 1850. n25

MADEIRA GRAPES and Fresh Oranges for party givers, just received by D. S. CLARK.

CASH FOR LARD.

I WILL pay cash for any quantity of Hogs Lard, delivered at my factory, corner of State and Fourth State. Dec 28. 33 FREDERICK SCHNEIDER.

DE STUFFS—Madder Indigo, Logwood, Fustic, Annetto, Sapwood, &c, by JACKSON.

NEW Year's Present.—A "Bang up stove," with a hands me set of copper ware is about the richest present for a New Year's day, that can be found in Erie. For sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

KEYSTONE MUTUAL
Life & Health Insurance Co. of Harrisburg, Pa.

THIS Company continues to insure lives on more favorable terms than any other company in the State; and as an evidence of the utility of such institutions, and the promptness of the company in paying losses when they occur, they respectfully refer to the following letter of Mrs. Schoyer:

Practical Examples, Showing the Advantages to be Derived from Life Insurance.

Mr Solomon Schoyer, a highly respectable commission merchant at Pittsburg, effected an insurance of $5,000 on his life with the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, on the 17th of July 1850. He received his policy, and paid his premium on the 20th of July, 1850, and died in a fit of Nightmare the 22d day of July, but two days after he received his policy. He had enjoyed uninterrupted good health all his life up to the very moment of his death. His widow, Penelope Schoyer, received from this company within 20 days after his death, $5,000 as will be seen by her letter of acknowledgement below.

To the President and Directors of the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Harrisburg, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—The prompt manner in which your efficient agent, Mr. Henry Sproul, attended to the claim of myself and family for insurance upon the life of my late lamented husband, Mr. Schoyer, and the promptness with which the Company paid the claim of $5,000, impels me to take this method of returning to the company my thanks, believing as I do that your company possesses advantages for life insurance over most of the companies now in the country, and that its business is conducted by efficient and careful managers and agents I would cheerfully recommend your Company to all who may wish to avail themselves of its benevolent operations. PENELOPE SCHOYER.

Pittsburg, Nov. 22, 1850.

Still another, showing the wise forethought of a Clergyman.

Rev. T. Marshal Boggs, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa., took out a policy of Insurance in this company in June, 1850, for $5000. He died of Erysipelas fever on the 19th of Nov. 1850; but by his provident care and forethought left to his bereaved family his Policy of $5000, which had cost him but $23

For particulars, and rates of insurance, see the company's pamphlets, or call on the Secretary at his office, No. 20, Market St. Harrisburg, or S. Mervin Smith, Agent for Erie County, Office 3 doors west of Laird & Rust's Store.

DR. LUTHER REILY, President.
J. W. WILSON, Sec'y.—January 28, 1851.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the farm of of the subscriber, in Fairview Township, about the 1st of December last, a fair sized red and white steer, about three years old, no artificial marks. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take it away. Jan. 25, 1851. *3t57 DAVID FIDDLER.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ERIE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR A D 1851.

In compliance with law, the Commissioners of the county of Erie, make the following exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of said county for the year A. D. 1850, to which is annexed a statement of the Duplicates of County and State Taxes levied in each township and borough in the County for said year; also a statement of the outstanding debts due the County, as per Auditor's Report of January 1850.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Cash in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1850. per Auditor's Report, $9,547 97
" Cash rec'd on unseated lands, yr. 1848, per Treas. Report, St. & Co., 925 91
" rec'd on do " " St. & Co. 1849, 754 62

COLLECTORS.

Am't rec'd of Collect's yr. 1847, county,	29 65
" " " " 1847, st. on per. now co.	21 00
" " " " 1848, co.	124 86
" " " " 1848, st. " " " "	1 90
" " " " 1849, co.	1,466 85
" " " " 1849, st. on pers'l,	165 59
" " " " 1850, st. & co.	21,269 28
" " " " 1850, st. on pers.	538 48
" rec'd Jas. M Sterrett on A. Miller's old ac	143 00
" " P. E. Burton, Sh'f, on fines and fees,	100 00
" " J. P. Vincent, rec'd costs of B. heirs,	80 00
" " Jas. Welch, col'r N. East, on Ex. tax '49	26
" " John Dunn, " Millcreek " " "	2 45
" " M. Jackson, Esq. on sale stray steer	6 25
" " A. Ensworth " " " "	1 75
" " R. Ransom, " on fines,	2 00
" " J. P. Vincent, Esq., fines on Day, et. al, selling at auction,	25 00
" " Militia fund, refunded for books furnished by Com'rs nor inlitt'y act.	5 13
" " Jas. Skinner, clerk of Sessions for forfeited recognizances,	165 00
" " Com'th, being 5 per cent on state taxes 1850 for advanced pay't,	466 44
Total am't rec'ts, incld'g at tax rec'd,	$35,942 77

EXPENDITURES.

FUEL.

A'mt paid for coal and wood for Jail, Court House and Com'rs office,	$138 33

AUDITOR'S PAY.

do paid John Wood, Esq.	10 50
do John Eagley, Esq.	10 50
do J. L. Way, "	10 50
do W. A. Galbraith, audit'g Pro. & Rec. fees,	15 00
	46 50

INCIDENTAL.

do paid for candles and postage	6 00
do do transcribing coll's duplicat's &c.	27 00
do do do conveying state funds to Pitts'g,	17 00
do do R. A. Sibley copying mort. index,	5 00
do do P. Pierce for an axe, Com'rs off's,	1 50
	57 50

PRISON EXPENSES. $241 33

Am't p'd P. E. Burton, board'g prison'rs,	522 24
do do L. S. Dunn and others, repr'g Jail,	11 38
do do Dr. A. Beebe, 1 yr. sal. as phy. to pris.	15 00
do do T. Dillon, ironing prisoners,	24 00
do do Sundrypers's & c for cl'th'g for pris.	56 60

COURT HOUSE. $628 78

do do S. L. Foster, sup't g C Housely.	15 00
do do Sundry persons for repr's &c.	2 65

OFFICES. $17 65

do do Sundry persons for repairing and glazing Pro's' Treas. Recorder's and Commissioner's offices, &c.	17 26

PRINTING.

do do for publishing annual statement, Sheriff's proclamation of gen'l election, advert'ng & blank forms	163 37

CORONER.

Am't p'd S. L. Foster for hold'g post m. Inq.	358 83
do do J. I. Baldwin, do do	4 50
do do H. R. Terry, do do	20 00

CLERK HIRE. $383 33

do do Com'rs and Auditor's Cl'k,	510 00

PROTHONOTARY.

do do Jas. Skinner, Prothonotary and Clerk of the several courts, his fees for issuing venires, certifying jurors and const., fees, and recording election returns, &c.,	126 40

COUNTY BRIDGES.

Am't p'd S. H. Wheeler and others for Road view, Girard,	5 00
do do C. H. Pollock, repairs on bridge, Le Bœuff,	3 50
do do Rodney Smith for oak plank and repairing Elk Creek bridge,	24 20
do do Samuel Low and others for bridge view, Amity tp.,	6 00
do do F. Pettibone for repairing Elk Creek bridge,	3 25
	41 95

STATIONARY AND BOOKS.

do do J. P. Cochran for Deed book for Recorder's office,	16 00
do do Messrs. Spafford and others, Paper, ink, quills and blank books, &c., for Com's office & courts;	101 44
	$117 44

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Am't p'd H. A. Hills, Esq. 97 ds. do. com.	145 50
do do G. W. Brecht, " 130 " "	195 00
do do Simeon Stewart, 137 " "	199 50
do do Thos. Dunn, Jr. 22 " "	33 00
	$573 00

REFUNDED TAXES.

do Refunded to sundry persons for lands Purchased at Treas. sales, which were assessed, returned & sold in error,	$55 00

POOR HOUSE.

Am't p'd Directrs Requis'n of 1850, in full	1,500 00

COURT CRIER AND TIP STAVES.

do do E. B. Lytle, crier,	114 00
do do P. Bryant, tip stave,	81 25
do do D. Eran, " "	83 75
do do A. E. White, " "	37 50
	316 50

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

do do Dept. Attorney General, Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Session and witnesses in Commonwealth cases, &c.,	1,445 23

JURORS.

Am't p'd Travers Jurors in Com'th, Pleas and Quarter Sessions,	2,618 65
do do Grand Jurors,	516 03
	3,134 68

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

do do Constables for giving notice of elections & notifying officers elected,	111 20
do Several election boards for holding township elections, March, 1850, including making returns and attendance of assessors,	313 38
	$424 50

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Am't p'd The several election boards for for holding the general election on the 2d Tues. in Oct. 1850, & mak'g ret'ns,	367 75

CONSTABLES' RETURNS.

Am't p'd Constables for making returns to Courts of Quarter Sessions, and attendance on Grand Jurors,	153 66

COMMISSIONERS COUNSEL.

Am't p'd J. P. Vincent, Esq. 1 yr. salary,	50 00

COUNTY LINE.

Am't p'd Wilson King, Esq. and others for running and permanently establishing a new line between the counties of Erie and Crawford,	394 44

SHERIFF.

Am't p'd P. E. Burton, Esq., Sheriff, for convey'g convicts to the penitentiary,	156 13
do do Do. for summoning Jurors,	152 00
	$308 13

MERCANTILE APPRAISER.

do do Perry Devore, Appraiser of Mercantile taxes,	22 12

NEW JAIL AND DWELLING.

Am't p'd Messrs. Hoskinson and Englehart on contract for mason work,	5,350 00
do John Hill do for carpenter and joiner work,	1,262 50
do David Kennedy do in full for brick,	565 82
do M. Henry on cont. do do stone,	2,200 00
do Marshal & Brothers, Pittsburg, for Iron Grates for door & windows,	927 41
do S. F. Von Bormhorst & Co. for iron doors do,	60 39
do A. King for freight and chg's on same,	56 42
do Hoskinson & Englehart, building drain,	69 41
do C. M. Reed for freight on furnace and heater for Jail,	18 02
do Simeon Stewart, Esq. for time and expense in purchasing furnace, &c.,	13 38
do H. A. Hills and G. W. Brecht, Esqs. for time and expenses to Pittsburg and other places on county business, including am't paid for plans and specifications, &c. &c.,	180 90
do G. W. Brecht, Esq. for 33 days superint'd'g the erection of new jail, &c.	49 50
	$10,753 75

ASSESSORS PAY.

Amt. p'd the several Assessors for taking the triennial assessment for the year 1850, to wit:

East Ward, bor. Erie,	James M. Sterrett,		77 00
	David Kennedy,	Assr.	6 00
	C. H. Cahoon,	Assr.	10 00
West W'd bor. Erie,	Wm. Hoskinson,		77 00
	John A. Tracy,	Assr.	11 00
	Jos. M. Sterrett,	Assr.	11 00
Millcreek,	N. W. Russell,		55 75
	John McKee,	Assr.	6 00
	Jno. K. Caldwell,	Assr.	6 00
Harborcreek,	George W. Walker,		27 00
	Zalmon E. Peck,	Asst.	5 00
North East tp.	William Custard,		40 00
	Joseph Putnam,	Assr.	5 00
	E. C. Heath,	Assr.	8 00
North East bor.,	Nathaniel Goodwin,		22 00
	Wm. E. Ward,	Assr.	2 00
	A. W. Blaine,	Assr.	2 00
Greenfield,	James Wilson, Esq.,		25 00
	William Parker,	Assr.	4 00
	Andrew Burton,	Assr.	4 00
Venango,	Horace W. Chapin,		26 00
	John Yost,	Assr.	4 00
	Norman Chapin,	Assr.	4 00
Wattsburg,	P. G. Finn,		11 00
	F. D. Hille,	Assr.	1 00
	Joseph Logan,	Assr.	1 00
Amity,	Daniel Rowland,		22 50
	Ira Chaffee,	Assr.	2 00
	Eli Duncomb,	Assr.	2 00
Wayne,	Aden Russell,		25 00
	L. M. Childs,	Assr.	5 00
	James D. Smith,	Assr.	5 00
Concord,	Perry G. Stranahan,		26 75
	Joel M Fay,	Assr.	4 00
	Major Colgrove,	Assr.	3 00
Union,	Robert Gray,		26 00
	Moses Horton,	Assr.	4 00
	Marshall Niles,	Assr.	4 00
Le Bœuff,	John Wood,		40 00
	Joseph Waldon,	Assr.	6 00
	Hiram Beaman,	Assr.	6 00
Waterford tp.,	Squire J. Trask,		38 60
	Benjamin Avery, Jr.,	Assr.	8 00
	Lewis Sedgwick,	Assr.	8 00
Waterford bor.	Hugh Hamilton,		21 00
	William Beason,	Assr.	4 00
	Henry Colt,	Assr.	5 00
Greene,	John Bayse,		40 00
	Z. L. Webster,	Assr.	9 00
	Cyrel Drowo,	Assr.	7 00
McKean.	Oliver Dunn, 2nd,		56 00
	Levi Grant,	Assr.	7 50
	Oren Reed,	Assr.	7 50
Washington,	Jesse Lewis,		40 00
	Daniel William's,	Assr.	5 00
	S. P. Hardy,	Assr.	5 00
Edinboro,	James H. Campbell,		8 00
	M. M. McClaughery,	Assr.	1 00
	H. N. Gerrish,	Assr.	1 00
Franklin,	O. G. Wood,		18 00
	John P. Davis,	Assr.	2 00
	Stephen Francis,	Assr.	2 00
Elkcreek,	Charles Sherman,		43 00
	Nathaniel Pomeroy,	Assr.	4 00
	Luke Warner,	Assr.	7 00
Conneaut,	Robert Ransom, Jr.,		41 50
	C. Bowman,	Assr.	8 00
	Ira Harrington,	Assr.	5 00
Fairview,	Samuel Heiss,		37 87
	Wilson E. Moorhead,	Assr.	6 50
	Franklin Willis,	Assr.	6 50
Girard bor.,	John McClure, Jr.		20 00
	James Webster,	Assr.	2 00
	John Clemons,	Assr.	2 00
	William Cross,	Assr.	40 00
Girard tp.,	James Miles,	Assr.	8 00
	John Hay,	Assr.	14 00
Springfield,	Samuel Rea, Jr.,		37 00
	Hanece Furgeson,	Assr.	6 00
	James Dixon,	Assr.	6 00
			$1,199 62

Also amount paid for taking the Assessment for the year 1851.

East Ward bor. Erie,	Charles W. Cahoon,		$33 00
West Ward " "	William Hoskinson,		30 00
Millcreek,	N. W. Russell,		33 00
Harborcreek,	L. D Bort,		22 00
North East tp.,	Hubbard H. Hitchcock,		27 00
North East bor.,	Benjamin Histed,		10 00
Greenfield,	William R. Miller,		15 00
Venango,	Norman Chapin,		21 25
Wattsburgh,	F. D. Hill,		8 00
Amity tp.,	Harvey Norton,		13 00
Concord,	Orlando Logan,		19 25
Union,	J. B. Severance,		28 00
Le Bœuff,	George Weston,		33 00
Waterford, tp.,	James Moore,		24 38
Waterford bor.	Simeon Hunt,		10 00
Greene,	J. R. Hull,		26 13
McKean,	Robt. F. Sterrett,		16 00
Washington,	Benjamin White,		28 75
Edinboro,	Marcus Saley,		10 00
Franklin tp.,	Stephen Francis,		16 00
Elkcreek,	Jeduthan Wells,		20 00
Conneaut,	D. E. Hewitt,		30 38
Fairview,	Jeremiah V. Sturgeon,		20 60
Girard,	Sanford Slater,		17 00
Girard bor.,	L. S. Jones,		6 00
Springfield,	E. R. Hedden,		30 38
			$547 52

TREASURER.

Am't of commission allowed John Hughes, Esq., County Treasurer, by the Com'rs, with the approbation of the County Auditors, being 3 percent. on $26,585 19, am't of school, road, and county Warrants redeemed by him and cancelled by the Auditors, 797 55

STATE FUNDS.

Whole am't of State tax for 1850 on county rates and levies, advanced and paid in full, except State tax, on unseated lands not yet collected,	10,270 98
Whole am't of State tax on excess of occupations, offices, carriages & watches,	551 31
State proportion of cash rec'd on unseated lands for the year 1848, ½	462 96
do do do 1849, ½	377 31
Total amount of State tax paid,	$11,662 56
Total am't of disbursements including amount of State tax collected and paid over to the commonwealth,	35,953 99
Am't due Treasurer for cash advanced,	44 09
	$35,998 08
Deduct for warr'ts red'md, issued prior to 1850	55 31
	$35, 942 77

NOTE.—The commissions and allowances to collectors on their duplicates, settled during the year, are not embraced in the foregoing statement, in as much as they were neither received into, or paid out of the Treasury, but are as follows, (including abatements for errors) to wit:

Abated tax on unseated lands 1847, at. & co					77
do	do	do	1848,	do	15 14
do	do	do	1849,	do	10 58
Lost tax allowed Collectors,			1850,	do	319 43
Fees	do	do	1850,	do	1,148 27
Lost do	do	do	1850, at. on p'l		26 30
Fees	do	do	1850,	do	28 99
Exonerations allowed Sheriff Burton on fines and fees not collectable,					342 00

STATEMENT

Of balances outstanding, Jan. 1, 1851, as per Auditors Report.

Bal. outst'g on unseated lands for 1849 st. & co			22 49
do	1850, per Treas. Rep. st. & co.,		834 15

BALANCES DUE FROM COLLECTORS.

Asa Pratt,	Wattsburg,	1843 co. fund,	17 52
Asel Gates,	do	1848	39 51
L. D. Bort,	Harborcreek,	1849	14 86
*Ransom Hunter,	Wattsb'g,	1849	40 39
J. B. Severance,	Union,	do	34 55
*George Weston,	Le Boeuff,	do	19 27
*James Moore,	Waterford,	do	33 69
David E Lord,	Elkcreek,	do	256 71
Thos. Mellin,	North East,	1850	51 92
Daniel Bishop,	Wattsburg,	do	71 36
J. G. Hubbell,	Amity,	do	23 98
W. P. Horton,	Union,	do	112 05
*Thomas Pierce,	LeBoeuff,	do	9 69
P. S. Woolley,	Greene,	do	291 61

DUE FROM INDIVIDUALS.

Am't due from E. W. M. Blaine, former Sheriff, fines and fees,			305 11
do	Wm. E. McNair,	do	303 77
do	M. W. Caughey,	do	555 62
do	*Jas M. Sterrett, on A. Miller's old ac		43 68
do	P. E. Burton, Sheriff fines and fees in his hands for collection,		794 00

Those marked thus * have paid in full since settlement.

STATEMENT

Of the amount of Duplicates of County, Poor, and State taxes levied on each of the respective townships and boroughs in the county of Erie, being 30 cents County and Poor, and 30 cents State tax on every $100 of the valuation for the year, 1850.

Townships and Boroughs	*Names of Collectors.*	*Am't of Co & St taxes on County rates*	*St tax on excess of occupations, offices, carriages & watches.*	
East Ward, Erie,	C. M. Tibbals,	3,351 80	286	50
West Ward "	And'w Burton,	2,923 51	205	75
Millcreek,	R. S. Davidson	2,588 58	1	25
Harborcreek,	Norm'n Griffin	1,233 78	3	50
North East tp.,	Thos. Mellin	1,444 55	8	00
North East bor.,	Wm. Jones	936 91	10	50
Greenfield,	Wm. R. Miller	230 40		
Venango,	Wm Donaldson	505 03		
Wattsburg,	Dan'l Bishop	116 72	5	75
Amity,	J. G. Hubbell	305 87	1	75
Wayne,	Solm'n Perkins	464 52		
Concord,	S. Hammond	372 87		
Union,	Wm. P. Horton	440 01		
Le Boeuff,	Thos. Pierce	577 76		50
Waterford tp.,	Benj Skinner	644 70		
Waterford bor.,	O. D Hendryx	376 46	36	00
Greene,	P. S. Woolley	938 91		
McKean,	Jas. S. Ross,	967 83		
Washington,	J. M. Reynolds	678 09		
Edinboro,	Marcus Saley	95 34		
Franklin,	F. Tuckey	234 33		
Elkcreek,	Jos. Philips	497 13		
Conneaut,	Dan. E. Hewit	596 13		
Fairview,	Steph. Stuntz	1,256 80	4	00
Girard,	John C. Miller	1,419 18	4	35
Girard bor.,	James Callan	272 19	28	75
Springfield,	Ruel Thayer	1,263 50	10	00
Am't of County tax, which includes fees for collect'g, lost tax and unst'd lands,		11,197 01		
Am't of poor tax levied by requisition of Directors of Poor,		1,500 00		
Am't of State tax levied.		12,028 50		

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Erie county, do certify that the foregoing Statement is a full exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of said county for the year, A. D. 1850.

G. W. BRECHT,
SIMEON STEWART, } County Com'rs.
THOMAS DUNN, Jr.

ATTEST—D. M'ALLASTER, *Clerk.*
Commissioners' Office, Erie, Jan. 1, 1851.

We the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Erie, duly elected and sworn to audit and settle the public accounts of said county, having met at the Office of the County Commissioners and having carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the Commissioners and Treasurer of the county aforesaid for the year, A. D. 1850, do report that we find them correct, and that we find a balance due John Hughes, Esq., late Treasurer, *of forty-four dollars and nine cents*, and a balance of cash in the Treasury, of Road Funds, of one hundred thirteen dollars and eighty-six cents, and a balance outstanding due the county from the several sources mentioned, of three thousand eight hundred, seventy-five dollars and ninety-three cents, (which amount includes the balance uncollected of State taxes). Given under our hands and seals this 28th day of January, A. D. 1851:

JOHN EAGLEY,
J. L. WAY.
FLAVEL BOYD. } Auditors.

TO THE SICK & AFFICTED.

CERTIFICATES and Testimonials, sufficient to fill every column of this paper, can be produced, setting forth the wonderful virtues of

Dr. Swaynes Celebrated Family Medicines.
DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP
OF WILD CHERRY.
The Original and Genuine Preparation!

CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and Speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

Another Home Certificate—Great cure of EZEKIEL THOMAS.

Dr. H. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Being for a length of time afflicted with a very violent cough, with pain in the side and breast, soreness of lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c., I made trial of various remedies which were recommended highly in the papers, but gradually grew worse. The violence of my cough was such that the blood rushed profusely from my nostrils when the paroxysms came upon; indeed, my whole system seemed prostrated, and the hour of my departure seemed near at hand. At this time you recommended the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which immediately began to soothe, comfort, and allay the violence of my cough, relieved the pain in my side, strengthened and healed my lungs, &c. I continued the use of it, but now, thanks to God, and to the effect of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I am cured, and able to pursue my daily labor. I think it an invaluable medicine in coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, and one that should be known to all afflicted. If persons would purchase the original and genuine article, as prepared by you, and not tamper with the many spurious and worthless preparations which are attempted to be palmed off on the reputation of yours, it might be the means of saving many valuable lives. I freely offer this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering as I was.

EZEKIEL THOMAS,
Cherry st. three doors west of Seventh st. Second Street, Phila.

VERY IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Be very particular to enquire for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as some unprincipled individuals have stolen the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. Remember the genuine is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, steel engraving, with the portrait of Dr. Swayne upon it, and his signature; all others are positively fictitious and counterfeit.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge.

"A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior (being so very pleasant to the taste at the same time effectual) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system.

Letter to Dr. Swayne from Andersontown Ia.

Dear Sir:—A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge, the other day, for his child, and by its use discharged 63 of the largest worms he had ever seen. It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have often been so gulled by nasceous worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste at the same time effectual, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity. Yours, T. T. SHARP, P. M.

BEWARE OF MISTAKES.

Remember Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles.

☞See that the name is spelt correctly—

SWAYNE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY!
DR. SWAYNE'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA AND EXTRACT OF TAR PILLS.

Act as a gentle purgative, producing a healthy state of the Liver and Bowels, acting as an alternative, changing the state of costiveness, which is very common to some individuals, and for the irregularities incident to females they are very valuable.

J. H. Hatchitt, Evansville, Ind., writes June 5th 1850. Your medicine sells well, and gives universal satisfaction. Your Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills sold out directly. Send on a large supply.

Chalfant & Hughes, Pranville, Pa., writes, April 10, 1850—Send immediately a further supply of your family medicines We are much in need of them—they are effecting great cures in this section.

DR. SWAYNE'S Valuable Medicines can be obtained at most of the stores throughout the country, and Wholesale and Retail at the Principal Office,

N. W. corner of Eighth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

For Sale by the Following Agents.

ERIE COUNTY.

Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House	Erie.
J. H. Burton, No. 5, " "	"
W. P. Judson, & Co.,	Waterford
J. A. White,	Girard.
N. J. Clark & Bros.,	Fairview.
W. & J. W. Campbell,	Edenboro,

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Norman Callendar,	Meadville.
C. W. Burton & Co.,	"
W. & J. W. Campbell,	Gambridge.
Perkins & Leffingwell,	Woodcock.
Cummings & Shattuck,	Evansburg.
J. L. Parks.	Adamsville.
L. H. Walkley,	Ashtabula, Ohio.

And by dealers in Medicines generally.
Dec. 28, 1850. 1y33

DR. F. HALL'S
CELEBRATED COUGH REMEDY!

A Safe, Pleasant, Speedy & Effectual Cure
For Colds, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and Hooping Cough.

This Medicine has been in use only a few years, and during that short period, it is believed to have effected more radical and important cures of consumptive diseases than any other Medical preparation either in ancient or modern times. It is but justice to state that

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION,

for the number of deaths from that terrible disease, have greatly diminished in all places where this valuable medicine has been generally used. Thousands of people who have been severely afflicted with diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and were for a time fearful of the most dangerous results, now live in the enjoyment of the most perfect health, and cheerfully recommend

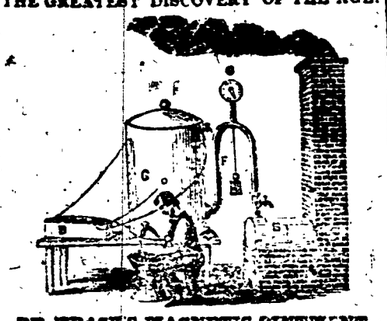
This Important Remedy

as a Speedy Cure for those common yet Dangerous pulmonary diseases. Thousands of Certificates of cures by this Medicine might be produced, many of which are truly

WONDERFUL AND ASTOUSHING.

But their words are true and cannot be doubted. Any certificate signed so numerously and by

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THE following from Dr. Hubbell, a noted Physician, who has sold over 800 Boxes within the last ten months. Hear him.

Dr. Hubbell.—Sir, I write to give you some account of the admirable effects produced by the use of Doct Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my own practice as a physician. The following cases have all been under my own observation, and by my own prescription.

Case 1st.—A Mrs. More, who was given up to die by *three* celebrated physicians, as being in the *last stages of Consumption*, by the use of the Magnetic Ointment has regained her health, and is now as well as ever, and has been for the last six months.

Case 2d.—Some time in July last, I was called to see Mrs. Allen living some 22 miles distant. Her case had been given up by several physicians. She was first attacked by *malignant dysentery*, followed by severe inflammation of the bowels. I arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening and found her in a very dangerous situation, apparently on the brink of the grave. I commenced applying the ointment freely to the stomach and bowels, attended with some simple remedies administered internally, and by morning I found her so much better that I left for home, with directions to continue the use of the Ointment. She fully recovered in a few days, and is now enjoying good health.

Case 3d.—A Mr. Waters had lost nearly all his hair, had been *bald for many years*; by the use of *three bottles of the Magnetic Ointment*, had *his hair entirely restored*, and now has as beautiful a head of hair as any man could wish. His age is about 50 years.

Case 4th.—A son of Mr. Warren of this town, 11 years of age, had been afflicted with the Asthma from his cradle. He had the benefit of the best medical advice that a loving and wealthy father, could procure without avail. It was one of the most aggravated cases I ever saw; he was reduced almost to a skeleton. By the use of a few bottles of the Ointment he was *thoroughly cured*, and for 7 months past has enjoyed robust health.

Case 5th.—This was an extreme case of *inflammation of the spine*, of long standing; had a variety of treatment from no less than *eight* different physicians, without receiving benefit—was cured by the use of only four bottles of the Magnetic Ointment. This was four months ago, and the lady (a Mrs. Dunham) is still in good health and able to attend to household duties—I have treated two cases of *Chronic Sore Eyes* with the Ointment both of the patients *so nearly blind*, as to need an attendant to lead them from place to place. One of them had been afflicted 18 years, the other about 9 years. They had tried the best physicians in the state, without benefits and one of them had been under the treatment of the celebrated Doct. Muzzy, of Cincinnati, for eighteen months, and had expended hundreds of dollars in vain efforts to effect a cure. They are now, by use of the Magnetic Ointment, nearly or quite cured, and are able to read and attend to ordinary business. I have used the Ointment in a number of cases of the Piles, and in *no case has it failed to give immediate relief, and generally a permanent cure*. I have also used it beneficially in several cases of Erysipelas, and never but once failed. I have used it in the last year cured four cases of CANCER by the use of the *Magnetic Ointment* alone!!

From a thorough trial of the Ointment in nearly every disease for which it is recommended, I can confidently recommend it to be one of the most useful remedies ever offered to the public.

Respectfully yours,
BURTON HUBBELL, M. D.

Dated Amelia, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1850.

Sold in Erie, Pa., by Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail—L. S. Jones, Girard, B. C. Town, North East, and by one agent in every town in the state.

E. K. CRANDALL, Traveling agent.

August 17, 1850. 1y14

THE MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS'
STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Harrisburg, Pa.

INVITE the attention of the public to the principles upon which the business of the Company is conducted. The main object of the Company is to afford Merchants and Farmers an opportunity of procuring safe insurance upon their property at a moderate cost, and strictly upon the Mutual principle. In order to preserve this principle, the Directors have adopted the popular, safe, and equitable plan of classing the risks, and have divided them into two classes. The first class is exclusively a Farmers' company, in which no property more hazardous than dwelling houses, out houses, and personal property therein will be insured. The second class is the Merchants, Company, in which may be insured the safe kinds of property.

The Company deem it indispensable to decline all risks which are commonly denominated Extra Hazardous. Believing that if such risks are permitted to be mingled with those of the merchant and farmer, the premiums are likely to be disproportionate to the risks,—exacting from those who are insured upon the least hazardous property, more than a just and equal contribution to the expense of insurance. The Policy of each member will designate the class of risk with which he is associated, and the Cash Premium and Deposite Note of each Class, and the assessments for which members may become liable, shall be equal, and answerable to pay the losses occurring in the respective Classes, to which they belong, and no other, and the general expenses of the Company shall be apportioned to each Class according to the amount insured in each.

Insurance may be made for from one to three years, in the Merchants' class, and one to five years, in the Farmers' class.

The very extraordinary success of the Company in accumulating a large fund in cash premiums, has placed the financial stability of the Institution beyond any probable danger. The dividends which have been paid on expiring Policies in like companies, prove that the actual expense of insurance is very trifling, in a Mutual Office which is limited to the safer classes of risks.

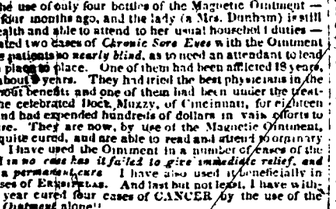
DIRECTORS.

John P. Rutherford, Philip C. Sedgwick, Samuel T. Jones,
Alonzo A. Carrier, A. J. Gillet, Harrisburg.
Robert Klotz, Carlton Co., John B. Packer, Northumberland.
JOHN B. RUTHERFORD, Pres't.
ALBERT J. GILLETT, Sec'y.

For further particulars please inquire of
WM. N. LEWIS & CO., Erie, } Agents.
E. W. GERRISH, Ecenboro. }

August 17, 1850. 6m

Grave Stones!—Monuments!



AT 111 FRENCH STREET.

MAY be found a choice assortment of Fine American Marble, of various sizes, suitable for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Please call and examine quality, and prices before purchasing of traveling agents, by so doing you will save one-third in the money.

Erie, March 9, 1850. 1y13

D. S. CLARK,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer & Ship Chandler, and dealer in Foreign Fruits, Wooden Ware, &c., &c.,

NO. 5, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

HAS in store and is receiving his Fall and Winter supply, embracing many of the good things of the earth in greater variety than was ever offered in this market. The undersigned flatters himself that an experience of eight years in the business enables him to buy and sell low, and he is carefully to select none but good articles. The following is a part of his stock:

Coffee—Rio, Laguira, Brazil and Gov Java.

Sugars—a general assortment of Brown, Coffee Crushed, Powdered and Refined Loaf and Lump.

Teas—Old Hyson, Silver Leaf, Young Hyson, Superior and Imperial.

Black Teas, the best ever off red here.

Fruits—Raisins, in boxes, halves and quarters, Zante Currants and Figs.

Marseilles Oil, various brands, Florence in bottles, flasks and pints; Almonds, assorted qualities shelled &c., Mace and Nutmegs, Filberts an I Brazil Nuts, Mustard in kegs and boxes, best English, do. French in pots, Citrons, best Malaga (new,) Lemon and Orange peel, (for Fruit Cakes,) extracts of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Nutmeg, Celery, Peach, etc., etc., Cocoa and Cherry powder, French Chocolate, superior article Broma as Cocoa, do., Fancy Candles of all kinds, Rock do., and white do., sugar Almonds, plumbs, &c., etc., sugar dust for icing cake, assort of colors, a very nice article, superior to any. Sperm, Winter Candles, (clear,) patent and starch, colored sperm and wax, in fact in short we have every thing that is usually found in establishments of the kind, except Wines and Liquors, which we do not consider necessary or useful to our customers or the public.

Erie, Nov. 16. D. S. CLARK.

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!
OLD THINGS HAVE BECOME NEW!!

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his old customers and friends to his new and and select stock of

CLOTHES, CLOTHIG & CASSIMERES!

recently purchased in New York, and now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him, that he continues to manufacture as

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if "old things have not become new" at the *old* stand of the subscriber.

JAMES LYTLE.

Erie, October 26, 1850. 4in

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, (still believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 15 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a full supply of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c.

In the above stock may be found almost every variety of Gentlemen's and Ladies' dress Goods. They invite their old customers and those intending to purchase, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Erie, Nov. 23, 1850. JAMES HUGHES & CO.

It Kills Pain and Saves Life.

ANDREW'S Pain Ruling Agent, is the only article to be relied upon to kill Pain and cure disease. It is an internal and external remedy.

CARTER & BROTHER.
Agents for Erie county, No. 6, Reed House, Erie Pa.
Oct 3, 1850. *1y21

DRIED APPLES!

THE highest market price will be paid for Dried Apples—corner store of

LARD AND Sperm Oil, by the barrel or gallon, constantly on hand by
J. H. BURTON.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imagining of evil, and great depression of spirits can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and Digestive Glands, exerting the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs they are, without, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, says—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver disease*."

"The Tenth Legion," published at Woodstock, Va., January 10, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have unfrequently refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by *Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, to which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill, of this county, was very seriously affected with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS.

The "Philadelphia Pennocrat," the leading German journal of, Philadelphia. The editor says, November 24th

"We again call attention to the revival of the German Medicine store, the principle depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 273 Race to 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth. *Owing to the increased demand for this medicine*, and for the accommodation of his numerous patrons, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a large store. We wish him success in his new quarters—he is deserving of it. The Bitters Mixture is without doubt the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhea has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the Materia Medica of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. More such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect the great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 6, 1850.

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is not difficult to find. It is a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of *humbug*, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently tried on. We specially recommend it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and several of its editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietor, (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the articles to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done the work of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself.

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony in its favor*, is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that no humbug preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in the garb of science.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—it is invaluable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to FEMALE or INFANT with safety and reliable benefit, at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

This medicine having attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious*. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth, (late of 273 Race st.,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. Sold also by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa.; Lampson & Co., McKean corners, Pa.; J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.

Erie, October 13, 1850. 1ym3

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality, at their rooms, over Masselon & Murphy's store three doors easter Brown's Hotel.

These are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. Our rooms

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—one best secures depth and beauty of the other, and producing a natural and not unnatural effect—

TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer, those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, fishy, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer the as dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves; but the clear and accurate likenesses, the representation of the beautiful Sunshine of light and shade, the richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of outline, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and individuality of back ground, delicacy of finish, and the natural and appropriate effect.

In short there is no room for the kind of art here which has the fashion of the day. It is destined to be a permanent establishment. NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. H. SHERMAN,
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

HEOGHS' BUFFALO Piano Forte Manufactory,
Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.

A. J. & J. KEOGH & Co., Piano Forte manufacturers from New York, respectfully call attention to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, to their factory, that they have established in that city a Piano Forte Manufactory, as above, and that it now contains a number of instruments of their own manufacture, to which they invite the attention of Amateurs and professional Musicians of orders to warrant a real good instrument. Having connected the business with one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of New York for some years, which is now closed, they have the foundation in warranty, of their arrangements for beauty of finish, ease of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any of Eastern manufacture; and as they have no wooden shell has been thoroughly seasoned, both by the action of time as well as artificial means, they can safely assure you that they favor them with their patronage, that their instrument shall be unsurpassed in durability, as well as other qualities of a superior Piano.

Piano Fortes of every description and every variety, constantly on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.

One of the above instruments can now be seen at the dwelling of D. McAllaster, on 10th street. A call is respectfully solicited.

A. J. KEOGH,
J. KEOGH.

Buffalo, April 23, 1850. 1y43

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!!
COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,
NO. 2, REED HOUSE.

DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened, and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, being convinced, from experience, that it is the only JUST, TRUE and safe principle for all parties. Our stock consists of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware, &c. &c.*, together with pure *Foreign Liquors*—Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all descriptions. Domestic whiskey of our own manufacture, for which we challenge comparison with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, proof and price.

All we ask of the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, believing as we do, that prices, style and quality will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds. JOHN COMPTON,
Erie, May 25, 1850. R. R. HAVERSTICK.

Engraving on Wood.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line, Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, Views of Hotels, Stores, Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Freedonia, July 27, '50—6 M. S. PETTIT.

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company

CONTINUE to Insure Building, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS,

J. C. Marshall,	J. A. Tracy,	Wm. Beatty,
J. H. Williams,	Thos. Sherwin,	G. Sanford,
S. Jackson,	Thos. Wilkie,	C. M. Tibbals,
W. H. Townsend,	Geo. Selden,	H. Sherman.
	J. C. Spencer.	

G. SANFORD, President,

GEORGE SELDEN, Secretary.
J. C. Spencer, Treasurer
E. W. GERRISH, Agent and Surveyor.
Erie, June 29, 1-50. y7

TABLE and Pocket Cutlery.—My assortment is now complete and I do not hesitate to say a larger and better selected stock than was ever before offered in this market. R. REED.
Sept. 24, 1-50.

SHEEP PELTS WANTED.—50,000 Sheep Pelts wanted, for which the highest price will be paid at the corner store of
LAIRD & RUST.

HEMLOCK BOARDS.—A few thousand feet wanted for immediate use.
LAIRD & RUST.
October 28, 1850. n24

Dental Notice.

R. RUSSELL D. D. S., office in Hugh's Building opposite the U. S. Erie Gazette office. All operations performed in a neat careful and durable manner, and warranted. tf9

BRANDY, Pale and Dark Port, Madeira and Malaga Wine; Rum, Gin, and Whiskey, as pure and good as any in the city and a great deal cheaper, at
RINDERNECHT'S.

FOUR Box, White's Superior warranted Axes. Also 24 doz. best Axe Helves in town, for sale by
W. F. RINDERNECHT.

16 BBLS. Coffee crushed and Powdered Sugar, a very nice article, for sale by
W. F. RINDERNECHT

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC.
DR. MYER'S
Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

THIS valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALD

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is very pleasant to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE;

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects*.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases, Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough OPERATION OF THE KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. No other extract even *pretends to this effect*. In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence*.

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve*. It *has cured when life itself was despaired of*. It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures*. This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect*. It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak Back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Inculuntary Emissions*, or general irritability, Re*laxation, the only Medicine that heals these parts*. In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lower disease*. It is unrivaled *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured*.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame, It never disappoints expectation. *No common medicine will reach these derangements*. This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used*. It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately, a few days' use will convince the invalid of its virtues. The rapid increase of the nervous system is raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates*. The WEAKEST INFANT of most delicate, Female *can take it with perfect safety*.

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing Semi Fever, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures*

THE WORST FORMS

Of Diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy*. Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or, when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe*. It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *cessation is instantly*. It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

years standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction*. Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *always* this Medicine. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS or columns of our papers. A list of as influential names has *never* been given in support of *any* Medicine. We have there *indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention*. *The most thorough investigation is requested*. GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by DR. H. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to E. Hollidge at his variety store, 228 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y. will be promptly attended to.

For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. -1y19

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,
KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st, NORTH LAFAYETTE.—Front Window, sticks cut about a foot, containing Hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the holder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, CENTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c.

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepine duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fobe chains steel do. Soap Ladies, (Bagles Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Pen and pocket Knives, Table and tea Spoons, Butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Razors and strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do., fine Ivory, Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Pocket Books, fine Paper, visiting Cards, stamping forks, Sheet Music and Protractor.

SECTION 6.—Side Case.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Britania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Centre case, Britania Tea Setts, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, nail, Cloth, Velvet and Pocket Brushes, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, gummon and gummon Boards, Dominoes, money Belts, Port Folios, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Pens, &c.

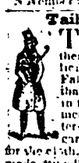
SECTION 8.—Contains Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Figgelees, Fifes, Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Pianos Forte in Erie.

SECTION 9, SIDE SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Quarter Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Centre Case, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea services, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And as we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work by loss in order to obtain you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 21, 1-49. y25

Tailoring Done in New York Style.



THE undersigned respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage for the last three years, and solicits a continuance of the same. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1850, he feels confident that he is able to execute all orders intrusted to his care in the best style, as he employs none but the best workmen. Notwithstanding the cry of slop shop (alias slaughter-house) from some tailors, he pledges himself that all garments cut and made by him will do not look like it, for the cloth. Gentlemen, who are desirous of having their clothes made "well" will do well to call on the subscriber. As good mechanics will not work without their pay in cash, he must commence on the principle of paying and being paid in cash.—The following are his prices:

Fine Dress or Frock Coat,	$6 00
Sack "	5 00
" Over "	6 to 10 00
Pantaloons,	1 50
Vests,	1 50

N. B.—Cutting done at the usual cash prices.

Erie, Oct 5. JOHN GOALDING.

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson,

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, has permanently located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

OFFICE—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building formerly occupied by Dr. Hazeltine.

RESIDENCE—On the Diamond, first building east of office.

Erie March 30. 40tf

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards, of Plain Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloth; and Plain Striped, and Plaid, Cassimere and Tweeds, which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little *better terms* than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed experienced Eastern workman, we are now prepared to do ample justice to all who may favor us with a call. We have made arrangements to manufacture Plaid Flannels, for woman and children wear. We continue to Full by and dress *Domestic* Cloth and Manufacture *Wool*, on our usual Rates.

We will pay *Cash* for Wool at the highest price the Market will justify.

MERIAM FLY & BREWSTER.
Erie, May 4, 1850. 51

Depot of Carpenters' & Joiners' Tools.

THE subscribers have just received the largest and best assortment of Carpenters and Joiners' Tools ever offered in this market consisting of Bench, Moulding and Match Planes, Panel Ploughs, Hand, Pannel, back, Compass and tenant saws, Firman, Framing and ducks bill Chisels, Bread, and Hand Axes Adzes, Hammers and Hatchets, Gauges, Bevels Levels, Compasses, Braces and Bitts, Augur Bitts, Augurs, Try Squares, Steel and Iron Squares, Draw Shaves, Plane Irons, &c., &c.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie, Oct. 30, 1850 n24

LATEST ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.

WM. F. RINDERNECHT has just received direct from New York, a large stock of wet and dry Groceries, also Wines and Liquors, Dye stuffs, Nails, Glass, Willow and Woodenware, which he will sell wholesale or retail, as low as any other establishment in the city. Call and see for yourselves. Corner State and Fifth Streets.—Erie, Nov. 9, 1-50. n24

SOAP.—A large lot of *superior Hard Soap, for family use*, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices; for sale on consignment by
R. O. HULBERT.
Erie May 1 1-50. 51

Camphene.

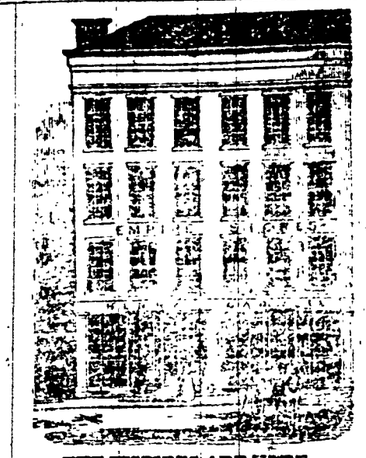
WARRANTED to burn well—also a few Camphene Lamps, Wicks and Globe for sale cheap by
J. H. BURTON.

JAPAN WARE.—A full assortment expressly for jobbing, at No. 3, Reed House.
R. REED.

ENAMEL Kettles of different sizes, at No. 3 Reed House.
R. REED.

HOUSE keepers can be supplied with brass, brittannia, iron and japan candle sticks and lamps, brass snuffers and trays, brittannia, German silver and iron spoons, basting spoons, coffee mills, cutlery, &c., at the hardware store of
R. REED.
Sept. 26.

SLATES a good assortment at the Hardware Store.
RUFUS REED.



THE EMPIRE'S ARE HERE.

H. CADWELL has just returned from New York with a large stock of goods of all kinds that will be sold for cash at prices that will close the mouths of all fault finders, until the fourth comes out in the spring. Our stock being too large to enumerate, I will briefly give the prices of a few articles. 5-4 Long Shawls, good Styles, warrant dat wool, 63 by 12 inches, at from 20 to 25 shillings. 2-4 Bay State, Waterloo, and Empire Shawls, the largest size, 72 by 144 inches. The third No. as low as $4.00, the manufacturers price in Oct was $5.25 by the hundred. The finest quality and the best shawls ever sold in Erie, at $7.00. This article could not be purchased of the maker in Oct. for less than $8.00. Prints as low as five cents, warranted fast colors, and all goods in proportion. Now is the time. Next year goods must be higher.

H. CADWELL.
Dec. 7, 1850.

Commercial Exchange.
STILL TRIUMPHANT!
$80,000 *WORTH OF NEW GOODS.*

ARRIVING and to arrive, 83 tons north of New and Cheap Goods at the Commercial Exchange, where the subscriber has had his *Head Quarters* established for the last five years, and where, with the permission of the magnificent Princes of Erie, he intends for some years to come, to defy it to be beaten out of it. He shall sell cheaper, and more extensively than ever, to the satisfaction of purchasers: having fitted them up with two separate departments. The first of which is well supplied with large and rich stock of FANCY GOODS adapted solely to the wants of the *ladies*. The other department is well supplied with every article pertaining to the wardrobe of *gentlemen*, together with every variety of Staple Goods. By the above arrangements, he will be enabled to wait upon those wanting goods with facility and despatch. He would therefore say to persons who do not purchase Dry Goods or Clothing, that his stock is one of the largest and cheapest in the city, having been purchased from first hands, thereby saving the New York Jobbers profits, which enables him to sell 25 per cent. cheaper than those who purchase goods in the ordinary mode.

Among his stock may be found black and Blue Black Satin Dress Patterns, black, blue black and invisible green Cloths, assorted Shawls, linen tissues, Jenny Lind embroidered silk and merino Cloaks, Broche and Long Shawls, silk warp Paramatta, figured and striped Alapaccas, a few pieces of Canton crape, expressly for wedding dresses; Dress Silks of every description and quality in great variety, plain, figured and Lotted Terlton Book Muslin, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Muslin, plain and figured Lawns, French Cullars and Sleeves, Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, plain and inserting, Belt Ribbons, Rob Roy ribbons, dress sarges, striped and plain Cashmere de Lains, black silk laces, a large assortment of Jules Haules Perfumery, together with every other article kept in a *Fancy Dry Goods Store*.

In the Gentlemen's department may be found superfine black and blue black French Frock and dress Coats, do Fancy Pants, silk, satin, Marseilles & Valencia Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Half Hose, Gloves, Braces, Fancy Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c.

A large assortment of India Rubber Goods, Clothe, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cashmerette, Satinetts. Also, 50 pieces Carpeting, Matting, Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, &c., &c.

The above enumeration embraces but a small part of my stock of goods—suffice it to say, I have one of the most complete assortments ever before offered in this market, and pledge myself to sell cheaper than any other establishment in this section of country. Come and look through my stock, and if you would not go away dissatisfied. My system of business is the Cash plan, and I am hereby enabled to undersell any firm west of Buffalo, for as well may it be Edinburgh and hope to skate by the Esquimaux as to ask any Yankee to attempt to undersell me, together with my prices, who sells goods on the credit system—it can't be done. Therefore I say again to those who pay cash for goods, that if they will call on me at Commercial Exchange, I will astonish them by showing goods at lower prices than the same qualities have ever been offered in this market. The Goods and Gentlemen must stand aside, for if the Jew has the monopoly,

MOSES KOHL.

Erie, Sept. 7, 1850.

Free Exhibition at Lewis' Gothic Hall.

I would inform my friends and public generally that I have received for fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of Wat